WORLD CORPORATION

BY

KING C. GILLETTE

A MACHINE WHICH HAS THE ECONOMIC POWER TO DISPLACE ANOTHER MACHINE IS BETTER THAN THE MACHINE DISPLACED

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King C. Gillette

"World Corporation"

By KING CAMP GILLETTE

Discoverer of the Principles and Inventor
of the System of "World Corporation"

THE message herein contained is Truth; and Truth is law, no matter in what dress it may be found or to what it may apply. When discovered to the mind of man, it must be accepted, and become a part of the great superstructure of knowledge and progress. It is immortal and infinite.

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THE NEW ENGLAND NEWS COMPANY
BOSTON

DISTRIBUTORS TO THE TRADE

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By KING CAMP GILLETTE

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NOTICE.

Mr. Gillette, the present writer and inventor of "World Corporation," has for many years been interested in social and industrial problems, and has published three books upon these subjects; namely, "The Human Drift," 1894, *"Gillette's Social Redemption,"* 1907, *and "Gillette's Industrial Solution,"* 1908. *The last two books were written by Mr. M. L. Severy.*

These three books in their exposition of Mr. Gillette's ideas of "World Corporation" outlined and proposed certain protective details of organization then considered advisable, but which Mr. Gillette does not now consider necessary. Therefore, the following Charter, By-laws, and Prospectus, and the opinions expressed, should be read as a self-contained proposition, separate and apart from any previous writings, and as exhibiting Mr. Gillette's individual views and final conclusions, his personal judgment being that the people can be best protected and safeguarded by Publicity and the World-wide Character of "World Corporation."

This statement is written at request of Mr. Severy and to guard against any misunderstanding by those who have read any of the previous works.

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PART ONE

"WORLD CORPORATION" PROSPECTUS

WORLD CORPORATION.

To The Public:

The following Board of Directors and Officers have been elected at the initial organization of World Corporation.

DIRECTORS.

KING C. GILLETTE, President and Treasurer.
EDWARD S. CROCKETT,
Vice-President and Secretary.
CHARLES A. GAINES.

The first offices of the Corporation have been opened in the

BEACON BUILDING,

No. 6 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Rooms 416 and 417,

where all communications should be addressed.

WORLD CORPORATION.

World Corporation
By King C. Gillette
President

"WORLD CORPORATION."

ENTERING WEDGE.

The writer takes it for granted that the reader is familiar with the principles of Industrial Corporation, whereby any number of individuals may subscribe varying amounts of capital to a common fund for a definite purpose, on a basis of equity. The questions,—How many individuals may thus be bound together?—How large may be the capital stock?—How varied and extensive the field of operations?—are no longer questions of speculation or doubt. Experience teaches us, and cumulative evidence proves, that the perfect mechanism of industrial corporation keeps pace with its growth, individuals and parts being fitted in, at the right time and in the right place. It is recognized by

CORPORATIONISTS THAT ECONOMY, STABILITY, AND ABSENCE OF FRICTION ARE STRIKING CHARACTERISTICS OF LARGE CORPORATIONS, and the larger the corporation is and the more diversified and extensive its field of operations, the more these characteristics stand forth, and the more National the corporation becomes in character, until, reaching out to other lands, it partakes of a World System. Thus the trained mind of business and finance sees no stopping-place to corporate absorption and growth, except final absorption of all the World's material assets into one corporate body, under the directing control of one corporate mind.

If a corporation depended for direction and management upon one INDIVIDUAL mind, and it continued to grow and absorb indefinitely, it would outgrow his capacity, strength, and endurance, and fall of its own weight of individual responsibility. But this is not the case, for in large modern corporations responsibilities of management rest on all the individual parts that are necessary to its operation, from the highest to the lowest, each in that proportion commensurate with his position in the corporate machine.

The larger a corporation is, the less is it disturbed by the dropping out of one or many individuals, vacancies are quickly filled, and no effect is observed in operation or management of the corporation as a whole. It has its own individual life, separate and apart from the individuals that make up its corporate body and mind. These individual units may come and go in endless procession over an endless period of time without affecting the continuous life of the corporation. There are many corporations in the United States that were formed during the middle of the last century which to-day are more extensive in their operations and better managed than ever before in their history. Yet not a single stockholder or employee is alive who was with these corporations when they were organized. One by one they have dropped out, and others have taken their place, and through all these changes the corporations have lived and flourished, have extended, absorbed, combined, and consolidated until to-day they are great systems,—giants that pulsate with life, over whose arteries of steel sustenance and wealth are carried to a whole nation, and the day is fast approaching when these

great corporations, the Railroads of the United States, will be one comprehensive system.

The economic value of corporation is being recognized more and more by the business world, and resulting in rapid changes, from a competitive system of cut-throat guerilla warfare to a scientific corporate system. During this evolutionary process the opportunity to make large fortunes is possible. Men of quick perception and great financial and executive ability become the seers and prophets of their generation. They see far into the future, and discount that future by coming to the front as promoters, and by securing options on competitive plants of industry and bringing them together into great non-competitive corporate bodies they are able to make enormous profits. As an example, in the flotation of the United States Steel Corporation, the promoters' profits were, in round numbers, one hundred million dollars ($100,000,000). This profit was divided among the promoters, and was the difference between the purchase price of the different plants and the price paid by the public in the purchase of the shares and securities of the new corporation. This one hundred million ($100,000,000) profit to

promoters represents an estimated annual saving secured by corporation of $5,000,000 capitalized twenty times. These profits are legitimate under our present system, and these far-seeing men not only deserve what they make, but they deserve the thanks of every individual in the world, for their work of organization is that of the pioneer who blazes the way for greater things to follow.

Graft, as far as the United States Steel Corporation is concerned, is at an end. No matter what profit was made by the promoters, its securities are now listed and quoted at an apparent legitimate value based on earnings. To-day it is a National Corporation, and every year will see it less and less in danger of individual control. It is too large, too much in the public eye to permit of dishonest management or manipulation.

Bringing together by corporation a large number of competitive plants effects great economies in management and cost of production and distribution, and incidentally eliminates many tributary industries of a competitive system that are in no way necessary to a corporate system. These economies which would accrue to the benefit of the

people, under different circumstances, are absorbed in the profits to promoters.

Notwithstanding these seemingly crooked ways of making large fortunes, the underlying principles of corporations are right, and a great step in advance over competition. Each corporation formed is a more economic machine for accomplishing some definite result and a step nearer a definite economic goal, and any obstruction by law or otherwise which retards their formation or growth is the insanity of inexcusable ignorance, and criminal. It is tantamount to using the sledge on the reaping machine, the printing-press, and dynamo, and going back to the primitive ways of our forefathers.

We had better stand for graft in consolidation of industries by individuals rather than oppose corporation, for IT IS ONLY DURING THE PROCESS OF CHANGING FROM ONE SYSTEM TO ANOTHER THAT GRAFT IS POSSIBLE. Individuals are necessary factors in bringing together the scattered competitive parts of industry, for by corporation they organize industries and get them in shape to be listed on our exchanges and within reach of the people to absorb.

Tendency towards corporation is the operation of

the same economic law that displaces a machine in a factory because a more economical machine has been invented to do the work. To believe this law will cease to operate, or that man can legislate barriers to prevent its operation, is equal to believing that man could enact laws and thereby prevent terrestrial gravitation. CORPORATIONS WILL CONTINUE TO FORM, ABSORB, EXPAND, AND GROW, AND NO POWER OF MAN CAN PREVENT IT.

Promoters are the true socialists of this generation, the actual builders of a co-operative system which is eliminating competition, and in a practical business way reaching results which socialists have vainly tried to attain through legislation and agitation for centuries. To complete the industrial evolution, and establish a system of equity, only requires a belief in the truths herein stated—and the support of "WORLD CORPORATION."

"WORLD CORPORATION"

CHARTER

THE CHARTER.

On the opposite page is given a reduced fac-simile of the cover sheet of "World Corporation" Charter, and in the pages following the Charter is given in full, word for word, as granted.

Particular attention is called to Article IV., in which it will be noted that THE CAPITAL STOCK OF "WORLD CORPORATION" IS NOT A DEFINITE STATED AMOUNT, as is the case with every other corporation, but IS PROGRESSIVE AND UNLIMITED, and, at any present moment, is represented by actual dollars that have been paid into the corporation, for which shares have been issued, less the number of dollars paid to stockholders, by "World Corporation" for shares which have been surrendered and cancelled.

Territory of Arizona

OFFICE OF THE

Territorial Auditor

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TERRITORY OF ARIZONA } ss.

I, W. C. Foster, Territorial Auditor of Arizona, do hereby certify that the annexed is a true and complete transcript of the

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

OF

WORLD CORPORATION

which were filed in this office on the eighth day of June A.D., 1910 at 1:30 o'clock p. m., as provided by law.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal. Done at the city of Phoenix, the Capital, this eighth day of June A.D. 1910.

W. C. Foster
Territorial Auditor

"WORLD CORPORATION."

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION.

Be it known, That we, the undersigned, do hereby associate ourselves together for the purpose of forming a corporation under and pursuant to the laws of the Territory of Arizona and do hereby certify to and adopt the following Articles of Incorporation:—

Article I. The name of the Corporation is World Corporation.

Article II. The principal place of transacting business in Arizona is Phœnix, but offices may be established, business transacted and meetings of the

Stockholders and of the Directors held at such places within or outside of Arizona as the By-Laws of the Company shall provide. Notice of all annual or special meetings of the Stockholders shall be given by printed notice in the WORLD CORPORATION NEWS, a weekly publication which shall be issued by the Corporation for the information of its Stockholders.

ARTICLE III. The general nature of the business proposed to be transacted and the objects for which the Corporation is formed are: to acquire by purchase, subscription or otherwise, and to hold as an investment, any bonds or other securities or evidences of indebtedness, or any shares of capital stock created or issued by any other corporation or corporations, association or associations, of the Territory of Arizona, or of any other place; to purchase, hold, sell, assign, transfer, mortgage, pledge or otherwise dispose of any bonds or other securities or evidences of indebtedness created or issued by any other corporation or corporations, association or associations of the Territory of Arizona, or of any other place, and while owner thereof, to exercise all

rights, powers and privileges of ownership; to purchase, hold, sell, assign, transfer, mortgage, pledge or otherwise to dispose of shares of the capital stock of any other corporation or corporations, association or associations of the Territory of Arizona, or of any other place, and while the owner of such stock to exercise all the rights, powers and privileges of ownership, including the right to vote thereon; to aid in any manner, any corporation or association of which any bonds, or other securities or evidences of indebtedness or of stock are held by the corporation, and to do any acts and things designed to protect, preserve, improve or enhance the value of any such bonds or other securities or evidences of indebtedness or stock; to acquire, own and hold such real and personal property, anywhere in the world, as may be necessary or convenient for the transaction of its business, and to mortgage and convey the same; the business or purpose of the corporation is from time to time to do any one or more of the acts and things herein set forth, and the Corporation shall have power to conduct its business in any and all parts of the world. The Corporation shall have full power to make contracts, to purchase,

lease, option, locate, or otherwise acquire, own, exchange, sell, or otherwise dispose of, pledge, mortgage, hypothecate and deal in mines, mining claims, mineral claims, and lands, coal lands, oil lands, timber lands, water and water rights and other property and to work, explore, operate and develop the same, and to deal in the products and by-products thereof; to purchase, lease, or to otherwise acquire, erect, own, operate and sell smelting and other ore reduction works, oil refineries, sawmills, power plants, railroads and tramways to serve as common carriers, outside of the Territory of Arizona; to do a general manufacturing and mercantile business; to own, handle and control letters patent and inventions; to own, cancel and re-issue shares of its own capital stock and to own and vote shares of other corporations; to issue bonds, notes and other evidences of indebtedness and to secure the payment of the same in any manner deemed best and advisable by the Board of Directors; to act as agent, trustee, broker, or in any other fiduciary capacity, and to borrow and loan money; and in general to do and perform such acts and things and transact such business, not inconsistent with

law, in any part of the world, as the Board of Directors may deem to the advantage of the Corporation.

ARTICLE IV. THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE CORPORATION SHALL BE DIVIDED INTO COMMON SHARES OF THE PAR VALUE OF ONE DOLLAR ($1) EACH, AND SHALL BE LIMITED ONLY IN NUMBER, FROM TIME TO TIME, TO THE NUMBER OF DOLLARS PAID INTO THE TREASURY OF THE CORPORATION FOR SHARES OF STOCK IN THE CORPORATION, LESS THE NUMBER OF DOLLARS WHICH MAY BE REFUNDED, FROM TIME TO TIME, TO THE OWNERS OF ANY SHARES OF STOCK UPON RETURN BY THEM TO THE CORPORATION OF SAID STOCK FOR PURCHASE AND CANCELLATION BY THE CORPORATION. The Corporation shall have the power to purchase its own stock. No money received in payment for stock of the Corporation shall be loaned by it nor used for any other purpose than the purchase of the bonds or other securities or evidences of indebtedness, or shares of the Capital Stock of other Corporations, or for the purchase of personal property or real estate only as heretofore set forth. NO SHARES OF STOCK OF THE CORPORA-

TION SHALL BE ISSUED EXCEPT ACTUAL PAYMENT TO THE CORPORATION BE MADE THEREFOR IN THE CURRENCY OF THE UNITED STATES OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN THE CURRENCY OF ANY OTHER NATION. The Corporation shall issue to any person or persons, trustees, corporations, associations or others, as many shares of stock in the Corporation as they shall make tender of payment for. Certificates of stock in this Corporation shall be issued only in the following denominations, ONE, TWO, FIVE, TEN, TWENTY, FIFTY, ONE HUNDRED, ONE THOUSAND, TEN THOUSAND, FIFTY THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND, AND ONE MILLION SHARES.

Certificates of stock of Twenty (20) Shares, or less, shall not be subject to registration and shall not participate in the dividends of the Corporation.

Certificates of stock of Fifty (50) or more shares may be registered with the Treasurer of the Corporation and if so registered shall participate in the dividends of the Corporation. Any certificates of stock of Fifty (50) or more shares, until so registered, shall not participate in the dividends of the Corporation.

All certificates of stock in denomination of Twenty (20) shares or less and all certificates of stock in denomination of Fifty (50) shares or more, which shall not have been registered, shall be redeemed at par by the Corporation upon presentation and demand.

Dividends shall only be credited to registered shares that had been issued for the full term of one calendar quarterly dividend period.

Dividends shall be credited and payable to registered shareholders quarterly, on the first day of January, April, July, and October.

Dividends shall be paid by check of the Corporation, or upon request of those entitled thereto, said dividends may be paid in shares of the Capital Stock of this Corporation at par.

Registered certificates of stock will be redeemed by the Corporation at par, with accrued dividends thereon, only at the close of the quarterly dividend-paying period following the quarterly period in which presentation and demand of said certificates are made.

The Corporation's affairs shall be managed by a Board of Directors, at the present time, but the

members of such Board of Directors from each nation shall elect one out of every ten of their number to a delegate body, which shall be known as the WORLD CORPORATION CONGRESS.

In said WORLD CORPORATION CONGRESS, constituted as above stated, shall be reposed the supreme authority of the Corporation, and all Officers, Committees, National Directory Boards, and all other constituted authorities, agents, employees, or elements of the Corporation shall be subject to the authority of the WORLD CORPORATION CONGRESS, which shall have the right, at all times, to assume the absolute direction and control of any or all of the activities of the WORLD CORPORATION or of any of its parts.

The WORLD CORPORATION CONGRESS may at its option, at any time, in such manner as it shall deem just and proper, call in for redemption and cancellation, any portion of the stock of the Corporation outstanding, paying par therefor, and the said WORLD CORPORATION CONGRESS, as soon as practicable after the WORLD CORPORATION has reduced to its possession and control, all agencies for production and distribution throughout the world,

to redeem all of its stock, after which time, the assets of the Corporation shall be the joint property, in equal shares, of all the peoples of the earth.

ARTICLE V. The time of the commencement of the Corporation shall be the day these Articles are filed in the office of the Territorial Auditor of Arizona, and it shall endure and be perpetual forever.

ARTICLE VI. The affairs of this Corporation shall at the present time, as heretofore provided, be controlled by a Board of Directors the number of which shall be fixed, from time to time by the By-Laws of the Corporation, but said number shall not be less than three (3). Until their successors are elected and qualified the following named persons shall be the directors: KING C. GILLETTE, CHARLES A. GAINES, EDWARD S. CROCKETT.

The Board of Directors and the Stockholders of the Corporation shall have power to hold their meetings outside of the Territory of Arizona, at such place as, from time to time, may be fixed

and designated by the By-Laws or by resolutions of the Board of Directors.

Any officer elected or appointed, in the Corporation, may be removed by the body electing him or her, at any time, by the affirmative vote of as large a majority as that required for his, or her, election.

The Board of Directors by the affirmative vote of a majority of the whole Board, may appoint from the Directors an Executive Committee, of which a majority shall constitute a quorum; such Committee shall have and may exercise all or any of the powers of the Board of Directors, including the power to cause the seal of the Corporation to be affixed to all papers that may require it.

The Board of Directors may elect a President, one or more Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and appoint one or more assistant Treasurers, and one or more assistant Secretaries, and such other Officers as may be provided for in the By-Laws of the Corporation.

The Board of Directors, from time to time, shall determine whether and to what extent, and at what times and places, and under what conditions and

regulations, the accounts and books of the Corporation, or any of them, shall be open to the inspection of the Stockholders, and no stockholder shall possess the power or right to inspect any account or book or document of the Corporation, except as conferred by statute of the Territory of Arizona, or authorized by the Board of Directors, or by a resolution of the Stockholders.

The Board of Directors may make By-Laws, and from time to time may alter, amend, or repeal any By-Laws; but any By-Laws made by the Board of Directors may be altered or repealed by the Stockholders at any annual meeting, or at any special meeting, provided notice of such proposed alteration or repeal be included in the notice of the meeting.

Article VII. The highest amount of indebtedness of the Corporation shall not exceed Two-Thirds the amount of the Capital Stock issued at the time of incurring such indebtedness.

Article VIII. The private property of the Stockholders of the Corporation shall be forever

exempt from corporate debts of any kind whatsoever.

In Witness Whereof, We hereto affix our signatures this 8th day of June, 1910.

R. M. PEABODY [seal.]
M. T. STONE [seal.]

Territory of Arizona, } ss.
County of Maricopa, }

Before me, M. A. Pickett, a Notary Public in and for the County and Territory aforesaid, on this day personally appeared R. M. Peabody and M. T. Stone, known to me to be the same persons who signed the foregoing instrument and acknowledged to me that they executed the same for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

Given under my hand and seal of office this 8th day of June, 1910.

My commission will expire on the 16th day of April, 1914.

M. A. PICKETT,
Notary Public.

[notarial seal.]

TERRITORY OF ARIZONA, } ss.
COUNTY OF MARICOPA, }

I, C. F. Leonard, County Recorder in and for the County and Territory aforesaid, hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing copy with the original Articles of Incorporation of "WORLD CORPORATION" filed and recorded in my office on the 8th day of June, 1910, and that the same is a full, true and correct copy of such original and of the whole thereof.

Witness my hand and seal of office, this 8th day of June, 1910.

C. F. LEONARD,
County Recorder.

[SEAL.]

Filed in the office of the Territorial Auditor of the Territory of Arizona this 8th day of June, A.D. 1910, at 1.30 P.M., at request of Stoddard Incorporating Company whose post-office address is Phœnix, Arizona.

W. C. FOSTER,
Territorial Auditor.

"WORLD CORPORATION"

BY-LAWS

"WORLD CORPORATION"

BY-LAWS.

STOCKHOLDERS.

Stockholders' meetings shall be held at the principal office or place of business of this Corporation in the City of Boston, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, until such time as the Board of Directors shall determine otherwise.

A notice of the annual meeting of the Stockholders and of all special meetings shall be given by printed notice in the "World Corporation News," a weekly publication owned and controlled by "World Corporation." The annual meetings of Stockholders shall be held on the second Tuesday of January at two o'clock P.M.

STOCK CERTIFICATES.

No shares of stock of the Corporation shall be issued except actual payment to the Corporation be made therefor in the CURRENCY OF THE UNITED STATES OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN THE CURRENCY OF OTHER NATIONS.

"WORLD CORPORATION" shall issue to any person or persons, trustees, corporations, associations or others, as many shares of stock in the Corporation as they shall make tender of payment for.

DENOMINATION.

Certificates of stock in "WORLD CORPORATION" shall be issued only in the following denominations: ONE, TWO, FIVE, TEN, TWENTY, FIFTY, ONE HUNDRED, ONE THOUSAND, TEN THOUSAND, FIFTY THOUSAND, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND, AND ONE MILLION SHARES.

SIZE AND SHAPE.

Certificates of stock in denomination of Twenty (20) shares or less shall conform in size and shape

to UNITED STATES CURRENT BILLS OF EXCHANGE, each denomination distinctive in design.

Certificates of Fifty (50) or more shares shall be of THE SIZE AND SHAPE OF BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES, each denomination distinctive in design.

REGISTRATION AND DIVIDENDS.

CERTIFICATES OF STOCK OF TWENTY (20) SHARES OR LESS SHALL NOT BE SUBJECT TO REGISTRATION AND SHALL NOT PARTICIPATE IN THE DIVIDENDS OF THE CORPORATION.

Certificates of stock of Fifty (50) or more shares may be registered with the treasurer of the Corporation, and, IF SO REGISTERED, SHALL PARTICIPATE IN THE DIVIDENDS OF THE CORPORATION.

Registered shares of stock will be redeemed by "WORLD CORPORATION" at par, with accrued dividends thereon at the close of any quarterly dividend-paying period, immediately following the quarterly period in which presentation and demand for redemption of shares has been made.

All certificates of stock in denomination of Twenty (20) shares or less, and all certificates of stock in

denomination of Fifty (50) shares or more, WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN REGISTERED shall be redeemed at par by "WORLD CORPORATION" upon demand.

Dividends will be paid to registered shareholders quarterly, on the 1st day of January, April, July, and October.

Dividends will only be paid on registered shares that have been issued and registered for a full calendar quarterly dividend period. No dividends will be paid on shares registered for fractional parts of quarterly periods.

Dividends will be paid by check of the Corporation, or, upon request, dividends may be paid in shares of the Corporation at par and credited to Share Account.

INCOME OF SHARES NOT REGISTERED.

The income accruing to the Corporation from all outstanding certificates of stock of Twenty (20) shares or less, and from all outstanding certificates of Fifty (50) shares or more, which have not been registered and are not entitled to dividends, will be applied, First,—To expenses incident to opera-

tion of Corporation; Second,—To development and expansion; Third,—To increase dividends on registered shares.

DIRECTORS (GENERAL).

At the organization of "WORLD CORPORATION" not less than three nor more than twenty-five Directors shall be elected, the number to be determined by vote of the organizers at said organization meeting and thereafter at each annual stockholders' meeting. In addition to the number of Directors determined upon at said organization meeting, there shall be elected one Director for each Five Million (5,000,000) shares of stock of the Corporation which have been issued up to the date of any such annual stockholders' meeting, with the exception that any stock represented on the Board of Directors, by the method set forth in the following paragraph, shall not be counted in computing the number of Directors to be so elected.

DIRECTORS (SPECIAL).

Any Bank, Trust Company, Corporation, Society, Individual, or group of Individuals in special

cities or localities, who collectively purchase in one name Five Million, or any multiple of Five Million shares of stock of the Corporation, shall be entitled to appoint one Director to "WORLD CORPORATION" for each five million shares of stock so purchased, it being a condition of such appointment that the compensation and expenses of said Director or Directors SHALL BE PAID BY SAID DIRECTOR'S CONSTITUENTS.

AGENTS FOR SALE OF STOCK.

Every Bank and Trust Company in the United States will be invited to co-operate with this Corporation, by acting as authorized agents for the sale of "WORLD CORPORATION" Shares.

NATIONAL FINANCE BOARDS.

The members of the Board of Directors of each Nation shall be constituted a National Board of Finance, with power to control the investment of money received by such Nation, from its sale of shares, subject, however, to the will of the "WORLD CORPORATE CONGRESS" hereinafter provided for.

"WORLD CORPORATE CONGRESS."

The members of the Boards of Directors of Nations shall elect out of their body one National Representative out of each ten of their number to a delegate body, which shall be known as the "WORLD CORPORATE CONGRESS."

In said "CONGRESS," constituted as above, shall be reposed the supreme authority of "WORLD CORPORATION," and all Officers, Committees, National Boards of Finance, and all other constituted authorities, agents, employees, or elements of the Corporation shall be subject to the authority of the "WORLD CORPORATE CONGRESS," which shall have the right at all times to assume absolute direction and control of any or all of the activities of "WORLD CORPORATION" or of any of its parts.

SECURITIES.

All Securities purchased by "WORLD CORPORATION" shall be forwarded to the "WORLD CORPORATE CONGRESS" and be deposited with the World

Corporate Treasury, which shall be the permanent depository for said Securities.

TERM OF OFFICE.

At the annual meeting of Stockholders all National Directors shall be elected for a period of one year from the date of said meeting, or until their successors are elected.

All Directors appointed by any Bank, Trust Company, Corporation, Society, Individual, or group of Individuals, shall hold office until removed by the persons or bodies electing them, or until such persons or bodies shall appoint successors, and in any event only so long as they shall represent an independent share allotment of 5,000,000 shares.

As soon as possible after the annual Stockholders' meeting of the Corporation, Directors shall meet and elect representatives to the "WORLD CORPORATE CONGRESS," who shall hold office for a period of one year from the date of their election or until their successors are chosen.

INVESTIGATION OF SECURITIES.

The various National Boards of Finance shall appoint Committees, from their number, for the purpose of investigating Industrial Securities and obtaining exact knowledge of their value, and to secure such other information as may be of value to the Corporation in the purchase of Securities.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES.

The Boards of Directors, the various National Boards of Finance, and the "World Corporate Congress" shall have the right to elect such Officers and Committees as they shall deem necessary for the prosecution of the work for which they are organized.

FINAL REDEMPTION OF ALL STOCK.

The "World Corporate Congress" may, at its option, at any time, in such manner as it shall deem just and proper, upon a majority vote of its members, call in for redemption and cancellation any portion of the stock of the Corporation outstand-

ing, paying par value therefor; and it shall be the imperative duty of said "World Corporate Congress," as soon as practicable after "World Corporation" has reduced to its possession and control all agencies for production and distribution throughout the world, to redeem all outstanding shares by the establishment of a sinking fund for that purpose, after which time the assets of the Corporation shall be the joint property of the people,—Incorporated and Undivided.

NOTE.

It is hoped and believed that the number of shares issued inside of five years in the United States will not be less than fifty billion. This, on the five-million-dollar representative basis would give a National Board of Directors amounting to ten thousand members in the United States, less ten per cent. (or one thousand), who would be elected to and represent the United States in the "World Corporate Congress."

All Representatives of "World Corporation" would be active workers either on Boards of Finance Committees or as appointees in the management of

railroads and industrial plants that had come under control of "World Corporation," or be actively engaged in the consolidation and rearrangement of the World's Industrial Plant and Machinery.

These ten thousand men and women would represent the most advanced and progressive intelligence in the United States, and, combined with other Nations in the "World Corporate Congress," would represent the advanced Industrial and Financial Talent of the World.

SYNOPSIS
OF
"WORLD CORPORATION."

"WORLD CORPORATION" is the birth of industrial science destined to combine Education, Industry, and Government throughout the world in one system, bringing all nations and all peoples into ONE CORPORATE BODY, POSSESSING ONE CORPORATE MIND.

"WORLD CORPORATION" will not recognize any division of the earth's surface into nations or division of its peoples into nationalities, nor any divided ownership in the world's industrial machinery.

"WORLD CORPORATION" will displace all governments. Nations will be helpless in its grasp. Absorbing, controlling, and eventually directing industrial life, it will tear down the barriers of caste

and nationality and combine in one brotherhood all the people of the earth for one common purpose.

"WORLD CORPORATION" is a system under which the world's people unite and co-operate, to tear down a system under which they are divided and at war with each other, and struggling for individual existence.

"WORLD CORPORATION" invites the participation of every individual in the world, regardless of nationality, race, creed, color, age, or sex. IT RECOGNIZES DOLLARS, NOT INDIVIDUALS.

"WORLD CORPORATION" is a business proposition carried forward on business principles, without sentiment, without weakness, and with no departing from its purposes,—no compromise with governments, with corporations or individuals. It will move steadily onward, without fear, without favor, —the embodiment of Economic Law.

"WORLD CORPORATION" is forwarded by those who believe it has the power to accomplish results,

which no system in the world has yet made possible, these results being the organization of society and industry in accord with Economic Law, thereby eliminating the evils incident to a competitive system.

"World Corporation" will not ignore established rights and arbitrarily confiscate property belonging to individuals. It will attain control by natural absorption, conversion, and growth. It means the conversion of individual right to a divided interest in the world's property, into an undivided interest in property corporated on a basis of equity, by consent of the individual. It is co-operation by individuals who believe in "World Corporation."

"World Corporation" will not complicate its work with the task of bringing together the scattered competitive parts of special industries. It will leave that task to individual promoters and content itself with the absorption of approved listed Dividend-Paying Securities in all civilized countries, which in the aggregate amount to upwards of one hundred billions of dollars, and includes practi-

cally all the marine and land transportation systems and leading manufacturing industries of the world. It will be time enough to consider ways and means for absorption of unlisted industry, when approved listed securities have been absorbed and made a permanent asset of "WORLD CORPORATION."

"WORLD CORPORATION" will assume the management and direct the policy of all corporations which come under its control, by reason of having purchased a controlling interest in their voting securities.

"WORLD CORPORATION" represents individual intelligence and force combined, centralized and intelligently directed. Individuals are OF the corporate mind, but are not THE corporate mind.

"WORLD CORPORATION" will possess all knowledge of all men, and each individual mind will find complete expression through the great Corporate Mind.

"WORLD CORPORATION" will have life everlasting. Individual man will live his life and pass into

the great beyond; but this great Corporate Mind will live on through the ages, always absorbing and perfecting, for the utilization and benefit of all the inhabitants of the earth.

"World Corporation" is a storehouse of Knowledge, Industrial Wealth and Power, constantly increasing, never diminishing.

"World Corporation" will be recognized in history as the dividing line between Industrial Chaos and Industrial Science.

"World Corporation" Shares are all Common Shares and sold for One Dollar per share in the money of the United States, or its equivalent in the money of any other nation.

"World Corporation" recognizes the Dollar, or its equivalent, in issuing shares, not the individual who tenders it or the nation from which it comes.

"World Corporation" shares are issued at par, upon demand, without limit, to all appli-

CANTS. THEREFORE SHARES CAN NEVER RISE ABOVE PAR IN THE SPECULATIVE MARKET; AND, AS PROVISION IS MADE FOR REDEMPTION OF ALL SHARES AT PAR, SHARES CAN NEVER FALL BELOW PAR. THUS SHARES WILL BE A FIXED UNIT OF VALUE.

"WORLD CORPORATION" Shares are only issued for cash. Each dollar paid for a share either remains in the treasury of the Corporation or is used for the purchase of approved DIVIDEND-PAYING SECURITIES, which are removed forever from the speculative markets of the world. Thus, DIVIDEND-PAYING SECURITIES of thousands of corporations coming from every nation in the world will be converted into ONE DIVIDEND-PAYING SECURITY.

"WORLD CORPORATION" CAPITAL IS PROGRESSIVE AND WITHOUT LIMIT. The actual number of dollars that have been paid for shares issued, less the number of dollars returned to stockholders for shares returned and cancelled, represents the actual capitalization of the Corporation at any time.

"WORLD CORPORATION" Shares will be sold through established offices of the Corporation located in every large city and town of every nation.

"WORLD CORPORATION" makes possible the safe investment of the savings of the people, by investing their funds in thousands of money-earning enterprises, instead of the individual investing his small means in but one enterprise, with a consequent enormously increased liability of loss. "WORLD CORPORATION" is simply co-operative investment for mutual safety and profit.

"WORLD CORPORATION" makes the absorption of industry so simple, and confines the path of operation within such narrow and rigid lines, that the investment of the individual inexperienced in business affairs is as safe as that of the most experienced.

"WORLD CORPORATION" IS NOT SPECULATIVE. Every dollar received from shareholders will be used for legitimate investments in approved DIVIDEND-PAYING SECURITIES. No money will be loaned or used to promote individual enterprises.

"WORLD CORPORATION" Shares will be the safest investment for Banks and Trust Companies, as well as individuals, and they will return larger dividends than can be secured by any other investment.

"WORLD CORPORATION" is organized under the same laws and rights as are conferred upon any Holding Corporation by Charter, which gives the right to individuals to combine their capital for the purpose of purchasing the securities of other corporations. The only difference between an individual Holding Corporation and "WORLD CORPORATION" being the basis of equity secured to each subscriber to shares of "WORLD CORPORATION," on account of their progressive and unlimited issue and fixed par value.

"WORLD CORPORATION," WHEN ITS PURPOSE IS FULFILLED, WILL BE THE ONLY EMPLOYER OF LABOR AND THE ONLY SELLER OF PRODUCTS, and the custodian of individual wealth, represented by dollars, or their equivalent in units of labor. Thus "WORLD CORPORATION" will be the world's clearing-house, giving to each individual opportunity to labor,

payment for his labor, and sell all products on a basis of equity.

"World Corporation" Shares are a necessary factor in the conversion of all securities into one security, and in the conversion of individual property right to corporate property right. When all property is absorbed, and represented by outstanding "World Corporation" Shares, then will dividends cease and a sinking fund be provided, for purpose of absorbing and cancelling all shares. Thus we will arrive at the true system, when all will be born free and equal, and the equitable relation of each individual to every other individual, socially and industrially, will be based on intelligence.

PUBLICITY.

Publicity will be a permanent feature of "World Corporation," and to this end a weekly paper will be published, to be known as "World Corporation News," containing a summary of the finances of the Corporation each week and a list of the securities purchased. At the close of each quarterly period a complete list of all the assets of the Corporation will be published, showing the aggregate amount of each separate security owned by the Corporation and its general average cost.

"World Corporation News" will also publish articles giving information of interest to stockholders, pertaining to the development and progress of the Corporation, as well as articles contributed by writers who have suggestions or criticisms to offer.

"World Corporation News" will be the property of "World Corporation," and its aim and purpose will be to give the widest possible publicity

to every act of the Corporation. Publication will begin as soon as five thousand (5,000) subscriptions have been received. All subscriptions will be credited to the Publicity Department and be separate and distinct from all subscriptions for purchase of shares. The subscription price to "WORLD CORPORATION NEWS" is $2.00 per year.

PUBLICITY AND CO-OPERATION.

To the Public.

After twenty years of study, the author presents to the public his complete system of "WORLD CORPORATION," together with the Charter necessary to its operation, and has opened the first office of the Corporation at No. 6 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

"WORLD CORPORATION" is impersonal in every way, and the author takes to himself no credit, nor does he look for reward or profit other than will come to every individual should the system receive the support it deserves, and for such service as he can render in the future he desires no recompense.

There are thousands of individuals who are able to do much more than the author,—men and women

of such prominence that they could carry the whole country with them, if they would lend their names and influence and give their approval to "World Corporation." If Theodore Roosevelt would accept the presidency of "World Corporation," not only could he carry the people of America with him, but he would carry conviction to every mind and amalgamate the people of every nation. I will make the offer here, to be one of twenty individuals, each of whom shall pay to Theodore Roosevelt fifty thousand dollars in advance, a total of one million dollars, if he will accept the presidency of "World Corporation" over a period of four years, it being understood that this money is not to be a charge against the Corporation in any way, or ever be returned to the subscribers. I make this offer, feeling that the position would carry with it greater honor than to be President, King, or Emperor of any nation in the world.

POLITICS.

Politics which we recognize as a necessary governmental part of our competitive, industrial system, will have no place under "World Corporation." Governments as a factor of national life will find their complement in "World Corporation" National Boards of Control, and in the "World Corporate Congress." Thus will the whole field of World, National, State, and Municipal Governments pass out of existence. There will be no voting, no political campaigns, and no favorites of fortune, either socially or industrially, except those who by study, application, perseverance, intelligence, and ability earn and by right attain positions in the World Corporate System.

While it is true that politics will have no place under "World Corporation" in its ultimate form, still the concrete idea underlying "World Corporation"—*i.e.*, the dissolving of all conflicting elements of our competitive system into cor-

porate solution—might be taken as a basis for the birth of a new political party out of the chaos of Industrial conditions now agitating the people of all countries. Though separate and distinct from "WORLD CORPORATION," a political party would be of immense service in forwarding its purposes.

Such a party, though national in each individual country and largely devoted to national affairs, would be international in its scope and purpose, and amalgamate into a world-wide working force the progressive and discontented elements of all parties of all nations. Thus would the reform and progressive parties of America, England, France, Germany, and all other countries find a basis for co-operative effort and community of purpose.

CORPORATE PARTY.

There is no name that means so much and is so applicable to present industrial conditions and the tendency of industry to centralize by "Economic Gravitation" as "CORPORATE PARTY." It is a name that suggests a definite purpose, a definite line of action, and a predetermined goal. It is a name

under which all progressive individuals in the world can rally, irrespective of nationality or previous party affiliation, for it embodies within its meaning that for which all nations and all people have been striving since the dawn of history,—A SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT AND INDUSTRY BASED ON EQUITY. It means, as a definite goal, Corporation of Property, Wealth, Power, Education, Industry, Governments, Nations, Continents, the World, into the hands of the People of the World.

Such a CORPORATE PARTY, brought into temporary existence for the purpose of facilitating the rapid acquisition of industry by the people and to supplement the work of "WORLD CORPORATION," could do much in Washington in opposing legislation designed to obstruct and retard the efforts of the people, and much in opposition to special legislation designed to protect and forward the interests of individual corporations and trusts.

Declaration of Principles of Corporate Party

I AM A CORPORATIONIST

I BELIEVE in "World Corporation" By the People—For the People, as opposed to corporation by Individuals for Individuals.

I BELIEVE in International Co-operation with all Nations, and all Nations with each other, for the accomplishment of Universal Peace through "World Corporation."

I BELIEVE in the corporate acquisition and final ownership of all property and control of all industry by the people.

I BELIEVE in the elimination of lines of demarkation between nations and people, and the establishment of equity between individuals throughout the world on a basis of intelligence.

LAUNCHING OF "WORLD CORPORATION."

The launching of "World Corporation" involves no departure from advanced business methods. Unlike changes brought about by legislation, which involve long periods of education of the people before a step in advance can be made, "World Corporation" will be forwarded at once by a few individuals as a nucleus, and each additional individual converted to its purpose will add immediate strength to the organization.

The first and most important matter is to convince the public that "World Corporation" shares are safe, and, in the event of industrial disturbance, the safest security in the world. This should not be difficult when it is understood that every dollar paid for shares will be invested in Dividend-Paying Stocks and Bonds of active corporations which have been approved by a National Board of Finance.

After careful consideration of information in regard to different securities and circumstances that might affect their value, such will be selected as are safest from every point of view, and purchase will be made in the open market on the stock exchanges of the world.

Banking, Insurance, and Trust Companies are making such purchases for investment of surplus funds every day. And Trust Companies, attorneys, and individuals, acting as trustees for others, are thus investing moneys of individual estates for widows, orphans, and others. In these cases money is invested upon the judgment of a few individuals at most; and it is not always true that a sufficient investigation is made, or knowledge of proposed investment acquired before securities are purchased, nor can the honesty of such trustees be always depended upon, the result being frequent losses of capital, in part or in whole, by innocent investors. Trust Companies assume no responsibilities for investments made, and the cost of handling money by Trustees and by Trust Companies is excessive, seldom falling below ten per cent. of the actual income of investors, and is usually more. Trustees

are in business to make money, and every transaction necessary to the care of money in their charge is made an item of expense to the investor. IT IS ADMITTEDLY SAFE AND PROFITABLE FOR TRUST COMPANIES AND TRUSTEES TO PURCHASE APPROVED STOCKS, BONDS, AND SECURITIES WITH TRUST FUNDS. IT WILL BE EQUALLY SAFE IF THESE TRUST FUNDS AND SAVINGS OF THE PEOPLE ARE INVESTED IN "WORLD CORPORATION" SHARES, WHOSE ASSETS WILL BE THESE SAME DIVIDEND-PAYING SECURITIES.

"WORLD CORPORATION" combines all the good features of Trust Companies or Trustees, with additional features of absolute security, safety, and maximum income, at the least possible cost of conducting business, the cost being confined to necessary clerical work and incidental expenses, all other income from the assets of the corporation going to the credit of shareholders, being paid to them at intervals in the form of Dividends or credited to their Share Account as they prefer. TOO MUCH STRESS CANNOT BE LAID ON THE ABSOLUTE SECURITY OF "WORLD CORPORATION" SHARES AS AN INVESTMENT. NO SECURITY IN THE WORLD CAN COMPARE WITH THEM FOR SAFETY, NOT EVEN UNITED

States Government Bonds. Back of every dollar are active Dividend-Paying Securities, representing industries which must live, grow, and be a permanent factor of our industrial life, no matter what system prevails. These industries are the world's Railroads and Steamship companies and their equipment, Telephone, Telegraph, and Cable companies, the world's Manufacturing Industries, Mining properties, and the great Agricultural acreage of the earth; for "World Corporation" will absorb, own, and control the whole field of raw production. Shares founded on these industries will represent the real wealth and values of the world. They cannot fail, they cannot depreciate in value.

We now come to some peculiar facts in regard to "World Corporation" Shares. First, There being no limit to individual investment of dollars and no limit to issue of shares, it follows that shares will never rise above a dollar in value. Second, There being no bar to the surrender of shares to the Corporation for cancellation and the withdrawal of an equal number of dollars, it follows that shares

WILL NEVER FALL BELOW A DOLLAR IN VALUE. We thus have this strange fact before us,—a currency ("WORLD CORPORATION" Shares) ABSOLUTELY STAPLE IN VALUE, NON-SPECULATIVE AND NEVER CHANGING, and by whose value, labor, and every product of the world will be determined and regulated, including gold and silver, which will fluctuate in value in relation thereto, the same as any product.

This basis of permanent exchange value peculiar to "WORLD CORPORATION" Shares will become a fact from the day "WORLD CORPORATION" has its birth, for their value does not depend upon the number of shares issued, and WITHIN A FEW YEARS THESE SHARES WILL BE A NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL CURRENCY, THEREBY GIVING TO THE WORLD FOR THE FIRST TIME A UNIVERSAL EXCHANGE MEDIUM FOUNDED UPON INDUSTRY.

Opposition to "WORLD CORPORATION" by individuals, by states, or by governments will be of no avail. Opposition in any case can only be of temporary effect, barriers will only centralize power and cause increased momentum when they give way. "WORLD CORPORATION" may start slowly; but the billion mark will soon be passed, and speed

of absorption will increase in compounding ratio, until it spreads like a prairie fire, through every nation of the world. Holders of property and securities will turn them into money, and reinvest in "World Corporation" Shares. Thus will the process of conversion continue, and Corporation after Corporation come under control, until all Industry is absorbed in one Corporate Body under one Corporate Intelligence,— "World Corporation."

"WORLD CORPORATION" REVOLUTIONARY.

"World Corporation" is different from other corporations. It is a Corporation of the people and of the people's wealth. Its capital is progressive and without limit, represented at all times by actual dollars paid into the company's treasury. Its assets are approved Dividend-Paying Securities of other corporations purchased in the open market at their market value. Speculation feeds on floating securities and their rise and fall in value. When these securities are purchased by "World Corporation," they will never again be sold or find their way into the speculative markets of the world. Corporation after corporation will come under control, and the people will come into ownership of every railroad in North America, without recourse to law or legislation, and into possession of all manufacturing industries without friction or disturbance. "World

CORPORATION" is a business plan of ABSORPTION BY CONVERSION,—a simple means of transferring the world's wealth from individual control to ownership and control by the people.

"WORLD CORPORATION" is independent of all other corporations and of all individuals or nations, and its success is not dependent on the time in which any number of shares shall be issued. If a thousand individuals should each pay in one thousand dollars, they would have paid in a total of one million dollars, and there would be issued to each, one thousand shares at their par value, or a total of one million shares. The total dividends from the securities purchased with this million dollars would represent the total earnings of their million-dollar investment, the purpose of their co-operative investment being to make security doubly secure by spreading the investment over hundreds of securities, instead of each individual purchasing one security. It is simply co-operative investment for mutual benefit and safety.

What is true of co-operative investment as shown in the above million-dollar corporation is true to a much greater degree of "WORLD CORPORATION,"

which will invite the co-operation of every individual in the world, and should issue fifty billion shares at one dollar each, inside of two years, which will represent the purchase and pooling of Dividend-Paying Securities of thousands of corporations. If these fifty billion shares were sold in approximate equal amounts to investors in the United States, England, France, Germany, Russia, Japan, China, and India, the financial interest of these Nations in each other would make war impossible, disarmament of Nations would quickly follow, and armies of DESTRUCTION would be rapidly absorbed into armies of CONSTRUCTION.

"WORLD CORPORATION" will do more than turn armies of war into armies of peace; it will turn the army of speculators into avenues of production; and, as it gradually absorbs one industry after another, it will displace all middle-men, wipe out the insurance system and all tributary industries of our competitive system, and so centralize control of property in "WORLD CORPORATION" that laws against individual property right will become null and void.

Let us consider further the possible rapid growth

of "World Corporation." If stocks and bonds listed upon the exchanges of the world are worth their quoted values as an investment for banks, Trust Companies, and individuals, they are just as valuable to "World Corporation," whose Board of Finance will first pass upon securities purchased. Under these conditions "World Corporation" Shares will be safest of any security in the world; and, no matter how you may have money invested, "World Corporation" Shares will be better and safer. You might to-day sell on the stock exchange Securities which you hold and the purchaser be "World Corporation." With money received you could purchase "World Corporation" Shares. To-morrow the money you paid for "World Corporation" Shares might be paid out by "World Corporation" for Securities, sold by some other individual who wishes to convert his Securities into money, with which to purchase "World Corporation" Shares. Thus would this process of conversion continue, until one corporation after another had been completely absorbed and its Securities removed forever from the speculative field.

CONVERSION BY "WORLD CORPORATION."

The following transactions are supposed to take place through regular brokers on the stock exchange.

George Allen	Buys	1,000 Shares	"World Corporation."
"World Corporation" . .	"	Penn. for $1,000	From Frank Davis.
Frank Davis	"	1,000 Shares	"World Corporation."
"World Corporation" . .	"	N.P. for $1,000	From Wm. Howard.
Wm. Howard	"	1,000 Shares	"World Corporation."
"World Corporation" . .	"	Rock Is. for $1,000	From James Rice.
James Rice	"	1,000 Shares	"World Corporation."
"World Corporation" . .	"	U.S. Steel for $1,000 . . .	From Edward Smith.
Edward Smith	"	1,000 Shares	"World Corporation."
"World Corporation" . .	"	Tel. & Tel. for $1,000 . . .	From John Appleton.

On looking at foregoing table we find that "WORLD CORPORATION" has in its treasury $5,000 worth of good Dividend-Paying Securities, formerly owned by Davis, Howard, Rice, Smith, and Appleton, and has issued 1,000 shares of "WORLD CORPORATION" each to Allen, Davis, Howard, Rice, and Smith. We find that these securities, Pennsylvania, Northern Pacific, Rock Island, United States Steel, and Telephone and Telegraph, amounting in value to $1,000 each, have been removed from the speculative market forever, and have been converted into 5,000 shares of "WORLD CORPORATION."

Nothing has been lost or gained in these transactions from a money standpoint; BUT, WHERE FIVE SPECULATIVE SECURITIES WERE ON THE MARKET BEFORE, THERE IS NOW ONLY ONE SECURITY WHICH IS ABSOLUTELY FIXED IN VALUE AND NON-SPECULATIVE.

SIMPLICITY OF CONVERSION BY "WORLD CORPORATION."

It would be impossible for the people to attain control of industry throughout the world by direct

purchase through government. Such a process would entail endless confusion, and result in fraudulent transactions by promoters and manipulators behind the scenes, that would work disaster if not ruin. To attain control through legislation is almost as hopeless, and no individual now living would see its fruition. On the other hand, we have the process of conversion by absorption through the formation of "World Corporation" which is perfectly simple, REQUIRES NO SPECIAL LEGISLATION OR APPEAL TO POLITICAL PARTIES, AVOIDS THE CONFUSION OF DIRECT PURCHASE, FRAUD ON PART OF PROMOTERS, PROVIDES A MEANS WHEREBY ALL INDUSTRIES MAY BE ABSORBED WITHOUT CONFUSION AND WITHOUT HARDSHIP, AND ASSURES HUMANITY, OWNERSHIP OF ALL THE MATERIAL ASSETS OF THE WORLD WITHIN THE LIFETIME OF FULLY FIFTY PER CENT. OF THE PEOPLE NOW LIVING.

In carrying out this process of absorption you have before you two pictures: one is a picture of the assets of the world DIVIDED AND OWNED INDIVIDUALLY BY FOUR BILLION PEOPLE; in the other picture YOU SEE THE SAME ASSETS OF THE WORLD GRADUALLY BEING ABSORBED INTO ONE CORPORA-

TION BY CONSENT AND CO-OPERATION OF THESE SAME PEOPLE.

"WORLD CORPORATION" is the great industrial absorber of the world. How rapidly it will progress can only be determined by experience; but, if "WORLD CORPORATION" secures the co-operation of the people, fifty billion shares issued in two years throughout the world will fall far short of actual amount, for the wage-earner alone can do much toward this result by withdrawing his savings from the banks and investing in "WORLD CORPORATION." Instead of contributing money to banks to be used for his undoing, he would be the actual owner of industrial securities that would bring him in a larger income on his investment, give him greater security, give him voice and management in the world's industries, and eventually give to the people of the world ownership and control of industry. As for the capitalist, fortunate will he be who reads the writing on the wall and takes heed before the tide begins to turn.

PART TWO

THE AUTOMATIC LABOR SYSTEM

SOWING THE SEED.

Economic Law as a "Principle" is the "Universal Law" of Creative Development and Intellectual and Material Progress. As a fundamental, it applies to Atoms, Worlds, Systems, Animate and Inanimate Nature, and all that is and may be.

"CORPORATION" as now being applied to the Industrial System is the beginning of the adaptation of this same Universal Economic Law to Humanity's needs, and as such it must be recognized and accepted by man as a principle of life, and fundamental as a guide to Spiritual, Intellectual, Moral, and Material Progression. The day is near at hand when "CORPORATION" will be the battle-cry from pole to pole and around the whole circumference of the earth, and under its banner will march shoulder to shoulder the people of every nation.

These living seeds of truth scattered broadcast in the soil of modern intelligence will take root and blossom, and the fruit thereof will be deeds and actions, and the glorious dawn of an earthly millennium.

"WORLD CORPORATION."

AUTOMATIC LABOR SYSTEM.

The "Automatic Labor System" of "World Corporation" solves the industrial problem for all future time. There can be no other answer than the one here presented. There is no fork to the road. It is straight and lies plain before us, and sooner or later advanced civilization must accept it. This Labor System displaces competition for wealth, and substitutes attainment of knowledge as a basis for individual position and advancement in the social and industrial system and as an incentive to progress.

The discovery of this "Automatic Labor System," made by the writer while tracing causes

and effects in our industrial system, is most important to "World Corporation," for by its adoption it is possible to bind together every individual in the world in perfect-working harmony in one "World Corporate System," and guarantee to each equity, justice, and freedom, in his relation to every other individual, and to the Corporate Directing Intelligence. Further, this "Automatic Labor System" will maintain at all times throughout the world, in every department of industry, AN EXACT BALANCE BETWEEN SUPPLY AND DEMAND FOR LABOR AND SUPPLY AND DEMAND FOR PRODUCTS.

This System is attainable without the enactment of a single law, and without appeal to legislation or government; and neither race, nationality, individual character, nor characteristics of disposition have any bearing on its successful operation. The system is Economic Law, which is as fixed and dependable for man's guidance, and as inflexible in resisting artificial barriers as is the law of Gravitation. It does not adjust itself to individuals; individuals must adjust themselves to the Law.

This "Automatic Labor System" will be a

part of "World Corporation." The only question that arises is, Shall this system be put in operation in individual corporations as rapidly as such corporations come under control, or shall it be held in abeyance until "World Corporation" has acquired control of the greater part of industry?

The "Automatic Labor System" involves the establishment of a Labor Bureau as a department of "World Corporation," this department to employ all labor of all industries brought under its control. The reader will understand that "World Corporation," as an employer of labor through its Labor Bureau, simply takes the place of present employers of labor, who are displaced whenever individual corporations or industries are absorbed. By thus bringing labor under the control of one employer the "Automatic Labor System" is made possible, and our present system of chaos will be gradually merged into a comprehensive system of order. "World Corporation" carries to a logical conclusion the results attained by individual corporations, which absorb numbers of competitive plants of industry, thereby cen-

tralizing many employers of labor into one employer of labor.

Under the "AUTOMATIC LABOR SYSTEM" individuals desiring employment in "WORLD CORPORATION" will go to the Labor Bureau where, upon application, they will be furnished with complete tabulated lists of every department of industry throughout the whole world industrial system. These lists will be divided into Grand Divisions such as Architecture, Manufacturing, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Agriculture, Mining, Fisheries, Transportation, Food Preparation, Landscape Gardening, etc., and these Grand Divisions will be divided into sub-divisions, and these again into departments and sub-departments, until each department in the whole field of industry, from the highest to the lowest has been provided for and properly graded and listed.

Each of these graded departments throughout the system will have a predetermined entrance requirement based on acquired knowledge or skill, or both, and no department can be entered except the requirement of that department is fully met by the applicant. THESE ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS

WILL BE WORKED OUT AND DETERMINED BY A SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL BUREAU, CONSTITUTING A PART OF THE "WORLD CORPORATE CONGRESS."

It will be noted by applicants for positions in looking over the lists, that an amount paid per hour, per day, or per month for labor is posted in figures, opposite each department. These figures may represent dollars or units of labor. The name makes no difference. It will be further noted that the amounts paid in different departments widely vary in their greatest extremes. These variations are not the result of arbitrary laws fixed by man or corporate interference, but are varying automatic amounts arrived at by the system itself, as the departments compete with each other for labor to meet the demand for products in each department. It makes no difference how wide apart the amounts paid in different departments may be, the labor and pay in one department is on an exact equitable basis with the labor and pay in every other department.

Under an Industrial System there are two great problems to meet,—Demand for Products and Demand for Labor. In order to balance supply and

demand for labor, so that each department of industry will be able to meet the demand for products, and at the same time equalize the amount paid to individuals in each department on a basis of equity, an "AUTOMATIC LABOR SYSTEM" has been discovered and worked out which meets every requirement. Under this system each department of industry is placed in competition with every other department of industry, in bidding for labor necessary to meet the demand for products in its department. Thus the amounts paid in the thousands of departments of industry will vary, and rise and fall automatically, in competition with each other to balance supply and demand in each department, thereby balancing supply and demand throughout the whole world industrial system. The application is as follows:—

AUTOMATIC LABOR SYSTEM.

IF A DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY IS NOT MEETING THE DEMAND FOR PRODUCTS, AND IS IN NEED OF LABOR, AND LABORERS ARE NOT ATTRACTED, BUT TURN TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS IN PREFERENCE, IT

WILL SHOW THAT THE AMOUNT PAID IN THAT DEPARTMENT IS NOT ON A BASIS OF EQUITY IN COMPETITION FOR LABOR WITH OTHER DEPARTMENTS. THEREFORE THE AMOUNT PAID IN THAT DEPARTMENT WILL BE INCREASED BY SYSTEMATIC PROGRESSION FROM DAY TO DAY BY MARKING UP THE LISTED PRICE PAID, UNTIL, IN COMPETITION WITH OTHER DEPARTMENTS, IT BECOMES MORE DESIRABLE, LABORERS WILL BE ATTRACTED, THE DEMAND WILL BE MET, AND AN EQUILIBRIUM BE ESTABLISHED. On the other hand, IF A DEPARTMENT IS ATTRACTING MORE APPLICANTS FOR LABOR THAN ARE NEEDED, OR HAS MORE LABORERS THAN REQUIRED TO MEET THE DEMAND FOR PRODUCTS, IT WILL BE EVIDENCE THAT TOO MUCH IS BEING PAID FOR LABOR IN THAT DEPARTMENT, IN COMPETITION WITH OTHER DEPARTMENTS. IN ORDER TO OVERCOME THIS INEQUALITY AND ESTABLISH AN EQUILIBRIUM AND PLACE THE DEPARTMENT ON A BASIS OF EQUITY WITH OTHER DEPARTMENTS, THE AMOUNT PAID WILL BE REDUCED FROM DAY TO DAY, SYSTEMATICALLY, AND THE CHANGE LISTED, UNTIL THIS DEPARTMENT IN COMPETITION WITH OTHER DEPARTMENTS BECOMES LESS ATTRACTIVE, APPLICANTS WILL TURN TO

OTHER DEPARTMENTS AND AN EQUILIBRIUM BE ESTABLISHED.

A BALANCE IN THE WHOLE SYSTEM WILL BE FINALLY ESTABLISHED BY FIRST MEETING THE FLUCTUATING DEMAND FOR PRODUCTS FOR INDIVIDUAL CONSUMPTION AND THE USE OF ALL SUPERABUNDANCE OF LABOR IN PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENTS. It can readily be seen that there will be a fluctuating demand for products of consumption by individuals, and a consequent fluctuating demand for labor in those departments devoted to meeting individual demands, necessitating an elastic medium to balance the system. This elastic medium will be the labor employed in PUBLIC WORKS, which may be increased or diminished by increasing or decreasing the amount of work being forwarded in Public Works Departments, or by increasing or decreasing the amounts paid in Public Works Departments in competition with departments devoted to meeting individual demand for products.

When this system is established and balanced, there will be little rise and fall in wages and little shifting and changing about, except as individuals advance to higher grades in the path which they

have chosen. There will be no unemployed except those who have units of labor to their credit with the Corporation and are idle from choice. There is no compulsion brought to bear on the individual by the system to make him work. But in order to live he must either have units of labor to his credit with the Corporation, or must work. Those whose wants are few need work but little, for the productive power of the individual will be enormous under "WORLD CORPORATION." But whatever his wants may be, he must balance the cost of products consumed, by his labor on a basis of equity.

Under this "AUTOMATIC LABOR SYSTEM" every department of industry will exactly balance supply of labor and demand for products. THERE CAN BE NO EXCEPTIONS. Any department, no matter how dangerous, obnoxious, or objectionable the work may be, can always be made to attract its necessary amount of labor, at some price, in competition for labor with other departments; AND THAT PRICE WILL BE AUTOMATICALLY REACHED AND PAID IN ORDER TO BALANCE SUPPLY AND DEMAND. It is the happy medium between too much and too little

compensation in each department which maintains a balance throughout the system, and it is the elastic use of labor in Public Works Departments which balances the system as a whole and solves the problem of the unemployed forever.

THE AUTOMATIC SYSTEM A SCIENTIFIC ADAPTATION OF OUR PRESENT SYSTEM.

The "Automatic Labor System" is the scientific adaptation of our present system. There is not a single new feature, except that our present system results in chaos and waste, while Corporation establishes order and economy. If, under our present system of competition, an industry or a department of industry does not attract labor sufficient to meet requirements, it is forced to raise the wages paid and keep raising them until in competition with other departments or industries, it attracts labor. In such a case Labor holds the whip, and strikes or arbitrates to force their wages higher. If business is slack and labor over-abundant, Capital wields the whip and forces wages down, and they continue to go down until they can be forced no

lower. The difference between our present system and "World Corporation" is, that UNDER OUR PRESENT SYSTEM INDUSTRY IS DIVIDED INTO MILLIONS OF COMPETITIVE PARTS WITH HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYERS OF LABOR, and there is no co-operation between these parts whereby system can be maintained, and no co-operation between individual employers of labor, and employers of labor for Public Works Departments of National, State, and Municipal Governments. This makes it impossible to establish an equilibrium between supply and demand for products and supply and demand for labor. As a result the system is chaotic, and there is always a large, fluctuating population of unemployed that cannot be taken care of. Under "World Corporation" control of industry is centralized, and there is only one employer of labor, which makes it possible to put in operation the "Automatic Labor System," WHICH PUTS EVERY INDIVIDUAL IN THE WORLD IN THE LABOR CLASS, ON A BASIS OF EQUITY AND JUSTICE, and provides for the employment of all labor by the fluctuating use of labor in Public Works Departments.

Every department of Industry has its wages listed

by the Labor Bureau and is open to applicants at all times, provided they meet entrance requirements. THE CORPORATION ITSELF CANNOT BAR INDIVIDUAL ENTRANCE, PROVIDED THE PREDETERMINED REQUIREMENTS ARE MET. Therefore every individual can enter any department he is fitted for, is free to follow his path of inclination, and is absolute master of his own destiny, his progress being limited only by his ambition and intelligence. UNDER THIS SYSTEM THERE WILL BE NO POLITICS, no disturbing factors to create friction in the operation of the great world industrial mechanism, no favorites of fortune. EACH INDIVIDUAL MUST EARN WHATEVER POSITION HE OCCUPIES; HE CANNOT BE ELECTED TO A POSITION; NOR WILL THERE BE ANY POWER STRONG ENOUGH TO ADVANCE HIM, EXCEPT IN ACCORD WITH THE SYSTEM OF EQUITY ESTABLISHED.

INTELLIGENCE THE BASIS OF EMPLOYMENT.

Under the "AUTOMATIC LABOR SYSTEM" INTELLIGENCE MUST BE A CONDITION AT THE THRESHOLD OF EVERY DOOR, else the individual who has attained knowledge and proficiency by application and study

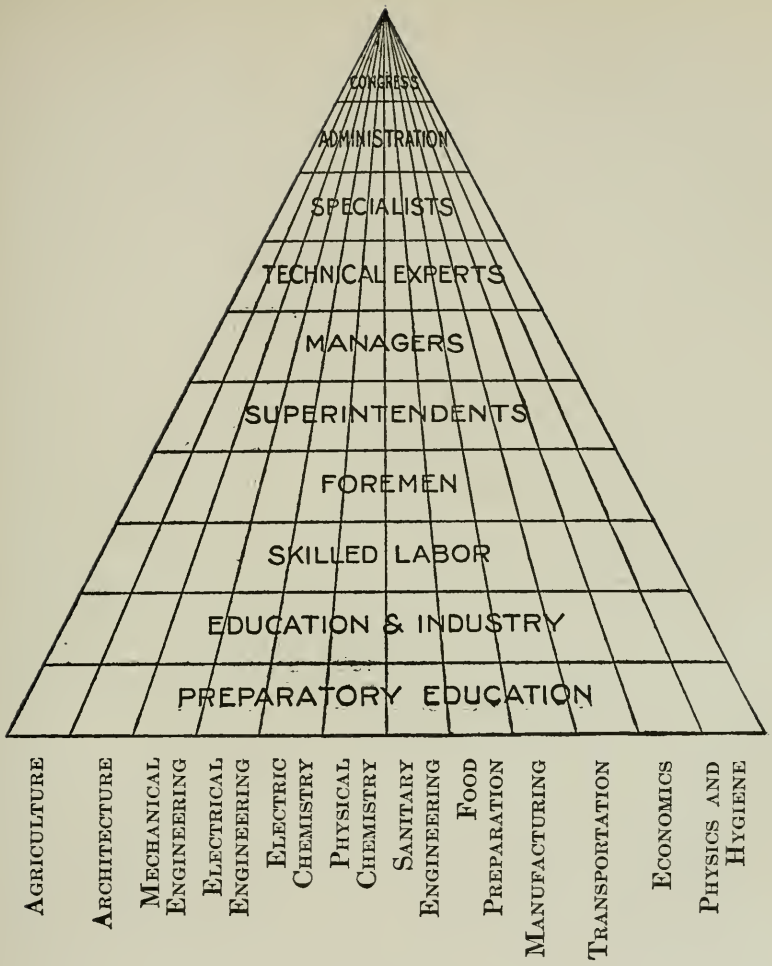
to fit himself for a particular department, might find it crowded with the unfit and incompetent. Such overcrowding would reduce the amount of wages paid in that department, in competition with other departments, would lower the standard of skill and efficiency, and, as a consequence, lower the quality of product produced. With equal opportunity to acquire knowledge, which is the fundamental idea of the system, there can be no excuse for those who fail to attain an enviable position in "WORLD CORPORATION." Certainly no individual can expect to enter a department for which he is not fitted. A child in the kindergarten might as reasonably demand a position as professor of Greek in Harvard, as for an individual to demand a position in the "WORLD CORPORATE MACHINE" which he is incapable of filling. An individual must be perfectly fitted into the position he holds, whether it be low or high, and intelligence is the only gauge by which fitness can be measured. By following this rule, an industrial machine of highest efficiency will be secured. It is Civil Service rules applied to a World System.

During the early development of the "AUTOMATIC

LABOR SYSTEM" employment of individuals in any department of industry will be determined by examination; but when the system has been established a sufficient time to give individuals a life record with "WORLD CORPORATION," then position and promotion will be based on such record, and examinations will be dispensed with entirely. These life records, kept by the Corporation, will give the intellectual and industrial progress of the individual and the departments through which he has passed.

When the "AUTOMATIC LABOR SYSTEM" is in full operation, each individual will begin at the broad base of the Industrial Pyramid, in that grand division chosen by inclination, and gradually rise to higher position by successive steps upward on basis of intelligence acquired, passing grade after grade, until the apex of the Pyramid, the "WORLD CORPORATE CONGRESS," is attained.

By the law of averages it will be found that individuals capable of filling positions of great intelligence and technical skill will be in greatest demand, and there will be fewer and fewer who can meet the predetermined requirements of intelligence, skill, and genius as progress is made upward from the



SYMBOL
OF
"WORLD CORPORATION"
THE
EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL
PYRAMID

The above pyramid is the symbol of the Educational and Industrial progress of the individual. The horizontal divisions represent the different planes upward until "WORLD CORPORATION CONGRESS" is attained, whereas the divisions of the pyramid from base to apex represent the Grand Divisions of Industry—all of which finally merge into the "WORLD CORPORATE CONGRESS." Under this system the individual is free to choose his path of inclination, and his progress cannot be barred.

lower grades. Therefore, the lowest wages will be paid for common labor, which will be abundant and easily supplied, and from this point wages will increase in each grade upward until "World Corporate Congress" is attained. In other words, the intellectual gradation of individuals will start from a broad base of COMMON LABOR AND LIMITED KNOWLEDGE OF THE YOUNGER INDIVIDUALS OF THE CORPORATION, and gradually rise to a pyramidal point of MOST ADVANCED KNOWLEDGE OF THE OLDER AND MORE MATURE INTELLIGENCES, the pyramidal point being the merging of all the great Divisions of Industry and all branches of Knowledge in the great directing mind,—the "World Corporate Congress," which like every other department of "World Corporation," is open to the ambition of every individual, and to attain which requires supreme knowledge in some one of the great Divisions of Industry.

Under "World Corporation" KNOWLEDGE WILL BE UNIVERSAL, and intelligence and gradation in the World System will depend on age and experience, rather than chance or favorable conditions of environment, as is the case now. Therefore, as stated,

the young men and women will do the actual labor under "World Corporation," and the advanced positions will be occupied by the more mature intelligences.

INCENTIVE TO AMBITION.

To attain and become a unit in the great directing mind of "World Corporation" will be the ambition of each individual life: IT WILL TAKE THE PLACE OF EVERY OTHER AMBITION, and as an incentive to progress will be greater than our present system of competition for wealth, a hundred to one. A child of to-day in our public schools passes from class to class on a basis of intelligence. He has been taught to know that he cannot pass from one class to another until prepared for the change, and you hear no complaint. He accepts the inevitable and does not expect to rise until he meets the conditions of advancement. So will children be taught from birth under "World Corporation." They will be made to understand that Education, Industry, and Government are one system,—Education preparing for Industry,—Industry for Government,—

and that prepared fitness is the only open sesame to advancement.

"World Corporation" is the same as our present system of Education, Industry, and Government, except that our present system of competitive industry has no scientific base, and the three great divisions are not co-ordinated and do not work in harmony with each other; in consequence of which there is a break between the divisions that results in confusion and entails disastrous consequences.

"World Corporation" is a natural system, for it is in perfect accord with Economic Law, a law unto itself, that requires no laws of man to interpret it or keep it in adjustment. It treats every individual in the world on a basis of equity. It says to each: "You are free to choose your field of labor and your path of inclination. Every department is open, no place is ever full. But you shall not cross the threshold of any department until you can match up your intelligence with those who have entered."

"World Corporation" is an educational system that begins at the cradle and never ends.

It is a world-wide University of Progress, a path ever upward, flooded with the knowledge of those who have gone before, and is wide, free, and open.

MAN CORPORATE.

You may better understand "WORLD CORPORATION" if your attention is directed to the Corporate Man who represents the incorporated people of the earth,—upwards of four billion human beings. This great body and mind and soul is a highly specialized individuality with acute and wonderful perceptive senses. His eyes are the corporate eyes of the world, and he sees all that they see that is worth seeing; he hears all that all the individuals in the world hear that is worth hearing; he scents all that all the individuals in the world scent; he tastes all that all the individuals in the world taste; he feels all that all the individuals in the world feel. It could not be otherwise, for all his senses are the combined senses of all the individuals in the world. His body and brain combine four billion human atoms which can only find expression through his highly specialized senses.

MAN CORPORATE.

He absorbs, enfolds, encompasses, and makes the world his own. He will do more; he will penetrate the confines of space, and make it deliver up its secrets and power, for Mind, the Child of the great Over-soul of Creation is Infinite and Eternal.

Look again at this great corporate body and mind! See how the brain reasons, sifts, examines, weighs, and discriminates in its judgment, which, when given, is final; for it is the judgment of the highest specialized intelligence of man. See those enormous arms. They are the arms and muscles of the world combined in one great corporate body, directed in their manual labor and skill by the wonderful corporate brain. Does it occur to you how nearly like unto yourself is this great anatomical structure? Like you its mind comes in contact with nature and nature's laws through its senses of perception. Like you it reasons, sifts, analyzes, and discriminates and accepts or rejects. Like you its mind and body is made up of billions of living cells which live their life and die and pass away, their place being taken by other cells. In the case of the great World Corporate Body and Mind, the billions of living cells are the billions of human beings that inhabit the earth, who live their allotted time and die, others being born to take their place, each contributing its intelligence to the great corporate mind. Thus does the whole material structure of the great corporate body and mind change every few years; but

the knowledge, memory, accumulating intelligence, and soul of this great corporate body, which constitutes its individuality and life, lives on and on, until the world grows old and night descends.

PART THREE

THE WASTE OF OUR SYSTEM

"WORLD CORPORATION"

NOT A DREAM.

Our Industrial System is joined by a sequence of links with an eternal past. Each link is knowledge, there are no links missing, and each step in the future must be linked with this endless chain.

It is impossible to imagine a new Industrial System different from the one we have, except it is based on present knowledge and grows in natural sequence out of the old system. The great mistake of many enthusiasts and writers upon economic subjects is their tendency to break away from the base of acquired knowledge, leap across an intervening space of years, and plant their banner of discovery in an unknown and unknowable country. To picture Utopia at the end of such a journey is pure imagination, and of no value to the seeker after truth.

"WORLD CORPORATION" is linked with the past, is forged out of present conditions, is in direct sequence with industrial gravitation and "Economic Law." It is not a dream. It is reality.

THE PROBLEM.

Mankind has been seeking a solution of the social and industrial problem for ages, during which time thousands of governments have been born, have lived their brief existence, and have died. Born in poverty, each passed through its period of youthful prosperity,—the flower of middle age,—and attained a position of wealth and affluence, then at the pinnacle of its power and greatness, died;—died as though stricken by some inherent disease that was beyond the knowledge of man to cure. "History repeats itself" seemed to be the only answer to account for this succession of births and deaths of nations. Yet this was not conclusive or satisfying, and it still remained with many a problem to be solved. Why should death strike like a thunderbolt Nation after Nation, System after System, Government after Government, at a time when they seemed most prosperous and the productive power of labor was at its highest point? That was the question!

The struggle of man upward through all the vicissitudes of the rise and fall of governments has been a long and toilsome journey, first, roaming bands whose only law was "Might makes Right," who fought for supremacy and power over others of their kind; then to primitive governments of small domain, at constant war with each other, and their gradual growth by conquest until nations became a reality.

Government had its beginning through the maxim that "Might makes Right" and through the slave system. Those captured in battle were forced to become the slaves of those by whom they were defeated. Thus we see that the distinguishing feature of early systems of government was competition for wealth and power by war. The success of a nation or a people on the field of battle meant increase of wealth by slave labor, and consequently greater power to overcome or to resist the attack of neighbors. When these primitive governments began to take form and location, division of property and slaves and the spoils of war became the great source of individual income, wealth, power, and influence; in other words, war, invasion, and pillage

became a business on which nations grew and thrived. Men of successful nations were rewarded for valor and bravery in war by gifts of land, of slaves, and women; for captured women included in the spoils of war were a valuable asset to growing nations. Successful warriors were also given titles of honor and nobility, and here we see the institution of individual property right and class distinction established, which has lasted to this day. All these primitive governments lacked stability, and the fortunes of war shifted constantly. All in turn were defeated or destroyed by more powerful neighbors, or, by internal friction and dissension when they grew rich and powerful and drunk with success, and placed their iron heel on the neck of the masses. At a later day competition for wealth between nations shifted from the battlefield to the field of industry, to the annexing of lands of new countries, and to attaining dominion over the highways and byways of commerce. Trading became the bone of contention, and armies and navies were strengthened and maintained as a protection and to hold positions of advantage.

As civilization advanced, slavery became a source

of disturbance until it was finally abolished in all civilized nations. This brings us to the commercial or industrial age, when war between nations is still a menace, but is as nothing in its destroying effects and results when compared with the civil war for individual wealth which has sprung into being throughout the world and made of every man a hypocrite and liar. We still cling to "Might makes Right"; but the field of battle has shifted from the domain of brave men and heroes of history and story, who pitted strength against strength in the open, to a civil war that wages on every hearth between brothers, friends, and neighbors,—a hand-to-hand conflict that stamps its imprint of destroying passions, cunning, and crime on every face. The war is at our door, a hand-to-hand struggle: there is no rest, and woe betide the man who shows weakness or pity, or is caught without his knife.

If you analyze the history of nations, you will find, no matter what their form of government, all were internally divided into two distinct classes,—Rich and Poor, Masters and Slaves,—and that the breach between these factions grew wider and wider, from the birth of a nation, until, when

patience ceased to be a virtue, it was finally destroyed.

Slaves were the spoils of battle in early civilization, and a source of wealth. At a later day, when slaves could not be captured in sufficient number to meet the demands of successful nations for labor, then slaves were created by law, and consisted of the helpless and poorer element of the social order and their children who were born to slavery.

Still later, when ownership of human beings became unpopular, the Masters found a better way to put the ball and chain on labor. THEY SECURED CONTROL OF LEGISLATION AND ENACTED LAWS WHICH MADE SLAVES OF ALL LABOR.

For twenty years the writer has had before him this question of Master and Slave, and viewed it from every point of the industrial compass, and has always come back to the same answer,—THE DISEASE WHICH SOONER OR LATER REACHES THE HEART AND BRAIN OF A NATION AND DESTROYS IT, IS INDIVIDUALISM, THAT FORM OF INDIVIDUALISM WHICH RECOGNIZES COMPETITION BETWEEN INDIVIDUALS OR NATIONS FOR INDIVIDUAL POSSESSION OF THE

MATERIAL WEALTH PRODUCED BY LABOR. And the inevitable conclusion is, that WHATEVER CAUSES MAY BE CONTRIBUTING FACTORS TO THE DISINTEGRATION AND DOWNFALL OF NATIONS, THE GREAT UNDERLYING CAUSE HAS ALWAYS BEEN THE GRAVITATION OF ACCUMULATING WEALTH INTO THE HANDS OF INDIVIDUALS, followed by usurpation of power of government, consequent class legislation, and the division of the people into two antagonistic forces, —Rich and Poor, Capital and Labor, Master and Slave. Like attracts like. Wealth and power attract wealth and power; AND, IF THE INDUSTRIAL SYSTEM ADOPTED BY ANY GOVERNMENT HAS FOR ITS UNDERLYING PRINCIPLE COMPETITION BETWEEN INDIVIDUALS FOR POSSESSION OF MATERIAL WEALTH PRODUCED BY LABOR, THEN BY THE ECONOMIC LAW OF GRAVITATION WEALTH AND POWER MUST GRAVITATE INTO INDIVIDUAL HANDS, AND SOONER OR LATER HISTORY WILL REPEAT ITSELF, THE STRAIN BETWEEN THE MASTERS AND SLAVES WILL REACH THE BREAKING POINT, AND THE GOVERNMENT WILL FALL.

This is history. It is not the form of government that has presaged disaster, but the un-

derlying principle of individualism, a recognition of the Divine Right of Kings,—not the Kings on the Throne, but the Kings of Property and Wealth of Industry, who, by virtue of their wealth are the legislative power of any nation. WHAT IS THE ANSWER? TURN THE STREAM OF GOLD FLOWING INTO INDIVIDUAL HANDS INTO THE TREASURY OF THE PEOPLE. You ask—How?—And I answer,—Look about you. See what individuals are doing. Look at the United States Steel Corporation, the Railroad Corporations, the Standard Oil Company, the Sugar Trust, the Telephone and Telegraph Monopoly, and the thousands of corporations that are binding together in corporate harmony millions and millions of money, and thousands upon thousands of individuals, and centralizing intelligence and power in a manner unknown in any former history of the world. Do you learn anything from this? Do not these great corporations which absorb whole industries, thereby bringing order out of chaos, suggest any possibilities to your mind—the possibility of INCORPORATING THE WORLD'S PEOPLE, THE WORLD'S WEALTH, and the WORLD'S INDUSTRIES, and the

elimination of ALL FRICTION AND ALL COMPETITION?

Individual corporations are but parts of the machine of industry, and the mass is greater than any individual part or combination of parts, and once incorporated, the people will be invincible and quickly absorb all wealth and all industry. History only repeats itself because we repeat history. Are we automatons that we should follow century after century in the footsteps of folly, disaster, and crime? What are we given reasoning power for if it is not to avoid mistakes and to profit by experience?

When we look over the scarred battlefields of the past where buried cities and crumbling ruins are silent monuments of man's struggle for knowledge and light, and realize that civilization after civilization has gone down to irretrievable disaster under the banner of individualism, does it not seem strange that some mind in all these centuries has not grasped the idea of incorporating the people of the world into one Corporate Body, with one Corporate Mind, THEREBY DIVERTING THE STREAM OF WEALTH FROM INDIVIDUAL CONTROL TO THE CONTROL OF THE CORPORATE BODY? "WORLD CORPORATION" is quickly

and easily attained without recourse to legislation, and scientific in all its bearings of equity and justice. IT IS A SIMPLE PROCESS OF CONVERSION BY ABSORPTION OF ALL CORPORATIONS INTO ONE, "WORLD CORPORATION."

Wealth, the product of labor, is the accumulation of many generations, and no individual has a moral right to hold as his property that which is the result of ages of accumulation and the product of the brain and manual labor of millions of individuals. This accumulation of wealth of toil is an inheritance which belongs to the people, not to individuals. It is a trust that should be safeguarded from pillage and handed down intact to our children and our children's children.

COMPETITION IN THE PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF PRODUCTS IS LICENSED ROBBERY, and civil war with all the horrors of civil war follows in its wake. Every crime and degrading passion has its birth here; and sickness, wretchedness, and all the ills of the flesh cry out against "man's inhumanity to man." Actual war between nations, or civil war, such as the French Revolution or the Civil War of America, were Christmas festivities when compared

with the disastrous effects of this incessant daily warfare of competition for wealth,—this hand-to-hand struggle which never ends, where every individual hides the rottenness of his soul by wearing a mask. Competition fans the flames of hell; makes cowards, thieves, and liars; breeds immorality, selfishness, envy, and greed; fosters hatred, and is responsible for all the crime about us. To this god and idol of civilization is sacrificed every year millions and millions of lives, that drop and perish in the inhuman struggle.

We all recognize that it is the system that is at fault, not the fortunate beneficiaries of the system: they only accept what the Goddess Chance has given them, and which mankind in his blind folly and idolatry makes possible; therefore the situation cannot be bettered by acrimonious argument or by attacking personalities. It is a question for individual thought, reason, and united action.

We are face to face with the problem of the ages: the world is divided into two camps, the Masters and the Slaves, and the breach is getting wider every hour. How long will it be before the strain reaches the breaking point?

We hear the crying of children, the weeping of mothers; and in the faces of men we see the lines of care that worry and anxiety have wrought, and the haunting look of doubt and fear that makes cowards of us all. It is the system of competition that is at fault. WE MUST CHANGE THE SYSTEM.

SHOULD LABOR BE A SLAVE?

Should labor necessary to operate the machine of industry be a slave, be held as in a vise, and forced to work from year's end to year's end, always within striking distance of the driver's whip, simply to pile up wealth for a few? Are these toilers human beings, or are they screws and bolts and cogs of this wealth-producing mechanism, to be used until they rust or wear out, then cast aside for parts that are new?

Cannot man understand that there is a higher and better field of competition to stimulate ambition than the making of money and the attainment of individual power?—an ambition which is rising as one voice from labor all over the world; the ambition to be free, to live in freedom, freedom of opportunity to rise to those illimitable fields of knowledge encompassed by time and space. Under "World Corporation" freedom will take on a different meaning: each individual will live his own life, and all the world will lend itself to his

education and advancement, to the end that all may benefit by his knowledge. Each mind will be a star in a constellation of millions of stars and planets: each revolving in its particular orbit around a common central sun,—the great orb of knowledge,—"WORLD CORPORATION." Freedom means dependence on the central sun alone, which says to each individual, "GIVE ME YOUR LABOR, AND I WILL GIVE YOU THE RESULTS OF YOUR LABOR ON A BASIS OF EQUITY."

"WORLD CORPORATION" will lead us out of the wilderness. The only question is, Are we honest in our desire to attain a better industrial system? Are we so strong in our love for what is right, for what is just, that we can crush those ambitions for wealth and power, which have been a growth with our growth, and have their roots implanted in the very fibre of our being? MY FAITH IS IN MAN, and in the belief that every soul finds time for true expression when the weary money-maker rests. Tired, weary, and helpless, he falls a victim to his better self, which cries out from its prison and demands the right to live. It is the still small voice which the world calls "Conscience,"

the soul's protest against the prostitution of self to base uses. It is this voice, the voice of Truth, which in great crises of human progress rises like a tidal wave and sweeps away the barriers that have hemmed it in. Truth is mighty and eternal, dishonesty a coward, and, when discovered by Truth, must go down before it. "WORLD CORPORATION" is Truth; Competition is Untruth; "WORLD CORPORATION" stands face to face with Competition. One is individual force throughout the world divided and sub-divided and at war with each other. The other is the gathering of all the hosts of the earth, marching in unbroken rank and solid body against its foe. Such is the position of Competition and Corporation, such is the position of Untruth and Truth, such is the position of Injustice and Justice, and all the power of man cannot prevail against it.

KINGS AND SLAVES.

Power begot Kings and Emperors and Titles; and laws were made by the rich for the rich, to make them richer and more powerful. The common people, or, more truthfully, the actual working, wealth-producing class, were those who directly or indirectly by taxation, paid for the maintenance of government, the cost of maintaining a titled and wealthy class, the cost of making and maintaining laws which were intended to, and did, enslave themselves, and this system has been handed down as an inheritance to this day. To the unbiased, honest, reasoning man or woman NO ARGUMENT IS NECESSARY TO PROVE ANY SYSTEM WRONG WHICH PERMITS INDIVIDUALS TO BE BORN TO A LIFE OF NON-PRODUCTIVENESS. When you see millions of such individuals living, eating, and drinking day by day, wearing fine clothes, living in beautiful homes, and enjoying all the pleasures, luxuries, and follies that life can give, yet never lifting a hand to bal-

ance their consumption of labor's product, YOU BEGIN TO WONDER WHO PAYS. Why is labor such a coward that it submits to be driven to the treadmill day after day, year after year, to supply rich foods, costly raiment, palaces, works of art, luxuries of travel, and endless amusement to those who never throughout a long life give back to man a single ounce of productive energy.

For the sake of making the picture stand forth clear and definite, let us take a single instance as an example of the whole system. Here is an individual who has lived a long life, yet from cradle to grave has never labored, has never produced. He has been a consumer of products only. Now, in order to maintain this individual, what happens? He sits on his throne of idleness and luxury in robes of state, with all the pomp and ceremony of Kings at his command, and all the laborers of the world come to him and make offerings of gifts, the product of their labor. The farmer who toils and sweats from sunrise to sunset gives offerings of the best that his farm produces,—wool from his sheep, products of his dairy, and all the food for his table. What matters that the farmer, bent and old from toil,

must be content with the remnants of those products of his labor which cannot find a market? What matters it that his clothing is poor and coarse, his home isolated, small, dull, and cheerless, his children lacking opportunity for learning and culture? Is not all this sacrifice a privilege, so that he may contribute to the ease and comfort and wealth of the individual on the throne, the elect of the earth,—The Idle One? Is it not true that the world would go to smash if it were not for the idle rich?

We see the great mills of the world,—silk, cotton, wool, and fine linen,—all contributing the best of their products to—The Idle One on the throne. Tailors, dressmakers, milliners, bootmakers, gold and precious jewel producers in far-away countries, furriers and trappers in the frozen North, and hundreds of others who sweat and labor and freeze and starve in all parts of the world, all coming and going in endless procession, each and every one humbly bending his knee at the foot of that throne, and giving offerings of thought and toil to—The Idle One. Why,—tell me why? What has The Idle One done to earn this homage? What has he done to earn freedom from toil and the right to absorb the

toil of others? Everything that heart or mind can crave or vanity demand is offered in sacrifice by labor to placate—The Idle One. The procession does not end, IT NEVER ENDS; from cradle to grave every minute sees further offerings made at the foot of this throne. All the labor going on in the world at all times is contributing the best and greater part of the results of labor to the individual who never produces, —The Idle One: FOR A MAN CANNOT LIVE WITHOUT LABOR, EXCEPT HE LIVE ON THE LABOR OF OTHERS.

Let us look at the picture from another point of view. Let us suppose that a hundred families should decide to go West, take up a tract of land and start a government. Is it possible to imagine that fifty of these families would be content to do all the labor and produce all that was necessary to feed, clothe, and house the hundred families, allowing fifty families to be absolutely idle and simply consumers? Can you imagine the fifty who labored being so self-sacrificing and so generous that they would be content to live in hovels and tenements, be content with poor and insufficient food and clothing, be content to see their children denied the privileges of education and development, all because

they wanted to build palaces for the idle families, supply them with rich raiment and foods, and give their children advantages of education and happiness?

Such are the conditions under which civilization has existed since the beginning. It is the condition under which we live to-day, and the only answer is, We are fools.

The only difference between a Monarchy and a Republic is that we do not call our idle rich, Kings, Dukes, and Princes. We pat ourselves on the back and think we have side-tracked the nobility and made wonderful progress, but we are only fooling ourselves. WE HAVE PLANTED THE SAME SEED, AND IT MUST BEAR THE SAME FRUIT. We may call it another name to make it palatable. "But a rose by any other name," etc. What fools! We know in our hearts that our whole system is putrid and rotten to the core, and that sooner or later we must face the inevitable, when patience ceases to be a virtue. Did I say "must"? Then I am wrong, for the people have it in their hands to change the picture by "WORLD CORPORATION."

REASON.

Under every governmental system co-operation had been the fundamental idea; BUT SUCH CO-OPERATION HAS STOPPED AT GOVERNMENT. Individuals have always been recognized as competitive units in the production and distribution of products, and individual owners of wealth derived from labor. This "Fight it out among yourselves" idea, with constitutional laws supporting such a system, and the recognition of individual right to ownership of any amount of wealth, has always resulted in the gravitation of accumulating wealth into individual hands. THERE WAS NO OTHER PLACE FOR IT TO GRAVITATE TO. Injustice springs into life here, wealth is attracted to wealth, and sooner or later the mass will be poor and the few will be rich.

Having only material things to deal with, there should be no mystery attached to an industrial system. It is a mathematical problem, and nothing can be gained by pitting men, women, and children

against each other in a struggle to see who will do the work, and who will grab the most of the product.

The rational system will combine government and production in one. IT WILL BE MORE EQUITABLE FOR ALL INDIVIDUALS TO BE EMPLOYEES OF A SYSTEM OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION, WHERE THE PEOPLE OWN THE WHOLE INDUSTRIAL FIELD, THAN FOR PART OF THE PEOPLE TO OWN THE INDUSTRIAL SYSTEM AND PART BE SLAVES, as is now the case. I would rather work for a "WORLD CORPORATE SYSTEM" than be a large proprietor or capitalist under a competitive system, or a large stockholder in any individual corporation. I would rather take my chances on an intellectual basis with all other individuals under a corporate system, than in this inferno of competition, where crime most often takes the place of intelligence in the accumulation of wealth.

The Standard Oil Company is an example of a rational governmental industrial system, IF YOU ELIMINATE STOCKHOLDERS, WHO AS SUCH ARE NOT NECESSARY TO ITS OPERATION. It is a government within itself, far in advance of any government to-day. It is a government of order, a

machine whose every part is necessary to a purpose. In its operation it involves a hundred thousand employees in different parts of the world, and combines thousands of stockholders; yet within itself it requires no lawyers to keep it in operation, and no laws except a few by-laws to determine rights of individual interests. It only requires use of lawyers when it comes in contact with the chaotic system around it.

Standard Oil is always reaching out for greater power and absorption of new industries. Very few have any conception of the many fields which have been invaded and to a great extent absorbed by this octopus of modern times. And it is good! I believe with all my reasoning it is good! For the wrongs that have been laid at the door of Standard Oil are nothing when compared with the benefits derived by the whole human race from economies secured. Corporation is the system of the future, and in the evolution from one system to the other individual promoters are necessary in rounding up scattered plants of different industries, and under our present competitive system of war and strife men do not handle men with gloves or stop to

pour balm and comfort into the wounds of those who fall in battle, for competition is war in which combatants neither give nor ask for quarter. Evils resulting from corporation during this process are real, but are more than balanced by the substantial economies permanently attained by corporation, just as economies are attained by invention of any machine, which, by economic advantage, displaces another machine. Individuals may be tricked, may suffer, stocks may be watered and insiders profit. These are all evils, but they are evils which cannot be entirely avoided; for our government is unprepared for the great evolution that is taking place. Its laws are inadequate and adjustment slow and difficult.

The monumental blunder of the century is the restraint put upon centralization by the Sherman Act. The proper course for our government to pursue would be to allow the consolidation and centralization of industry and assist it in every way—not put barriers up to prevent the operation of Economic Law. It is time enough to bring the restraining influence of Government to bear, when such consolidated corporations are being operated

to the detriment of public interest. The Government can never make permanent headway in opposing Natural Laws.

LAWS IN RESTRAINT OF CORPORATION WILL NEVER BE EFFECTIVE, and, the sooner we recognize good in corporation and its final utility as a World System, the better off we will be. Mankind has always recognized co-operative effort by government as a factor of community life, yet never given his sanction to co-operative effort in industry. THIS IS WHERE HE FAILED. Misled by false reasoning on question of incentive to ambition, he has followed the will-o'-the-wisp competition for ages, and never seemed to realize that poverty and crime were effects of an underlying cause in his system, THE CAUSE HE BELIEVED IN,—COMPETITION FOR WEALTH.

Thank God for Corporation! Thank God that out of all the chaotic conditions of past governments—their rise and fall—that CORPORATION has been born! Thank God for Standard Oil, United States Steel, Amalgamated, our great systems of Corporate Railroads, and all the hundreds of large and small industrial corporations! For out of all these corporations is born "WORLD CORPORATION."

ECONOMIC LAW.

Economic Law is that law of life which dominates the mind and directs the reasoning intelligence into paths of least resistance, in arriving at desired results. THIS LAW DOES NOT DETERMINE WHAT SHALL, OR SHALL NOT BE PRODUCED, OR WHAT SHALL, OR SHALL NOT BE DONE BY LIVING INTELLIGENCES; BUT IT DIRECTS OUR EFFORTS TO PRODUCE, AND TO DO THAT WHICH WE WANT TO PRODUCE OR DO, AS INDIVIDUALS OR AS A PEOPLE, BY THE LEAST EXPENDITURE OF BRAIN AND MANUAL LABOR. When this law is disregarded, either through ignorance or by intention, Nature exacts her penalty, and man individually and collectively is the loser. To live in accord with Economic Law is to better understand Nature and Nature's laws, thereby making it possible to bring into more harmonious relation man and his environment. Recognition of this law and the adjustment of individual and community life to its demands is essential to rapid progress,

and the degree of such recognition determines in like degree man's health, happiness, and material welfare.

Constancy in Nature in its conservation of energy gives to knowledge a scientific base, and brings the whole universe within the sphere of mathematics. What is true of Nature in its conservation of energy, should also be true of man. Individually we unconsciously recognize Economic Law and its relation to life when we do what we have to do in the easiest way, and with the least expenditure of brain and manual labor. When two or more of us combine in a business partnership, we recognize Economic Law by joining our intelligences for a common purpose. We unconsciously recognize the progressive power of concentrated force. This is still further true when a corporation joins together many individuals for a common purpose. These individuals may widely differ in their likes and dislikes, their beliefs and nationalities, their habits and their intelligences; but in a corporation they find a common ground of meeting and a practical way of joining forces. This is to a greater extent true when a trust is formed, which becomes almost

invincible in power on account of the concentration of intellectual force and wealth to a common purpose; AND THERE IS ABSOLUTELY NO LIMIT TO THE EXTENSION OF SUCH POWER AND FORCE EXCEPT THE COMBINATION OF ALL PEOPLE AND ALL WEALTH IN ONE CORPORATE BODY. We see from this that the individual lives in accord with Economic Law. We see the same when two or more combine for a common purpose, and, again, when individuals combine in a corporation, and to a greater extent when corporations combine with corporations in a so-called trust. BUT, WHEN WE LOOK AT OUR NATION OF INDIVIDUALS, WE FIND THERE IS ABSOLUTELY NO RECOGNITION OF ECONOMIC LAW, COLLECTIVELY, IN ITS INDUSTRIAL LIFE.

No government has ever attempted to organize industry as a whole and bring it under control of the Corporate Mind, ELSE WOULD GOVERNMENTS HAVE LIVED AND BEEN PERMANENT.

Our nation of industry is like a large manufacturing plant. It has hundreds of thousands of separate departments which are interdependent one on the other, and should work harmoniously as one mechanism, but cannot because parts are in conflict with

each other. They are not organized, there is no over directing mind. As a result of. this, conflict takes the place of harmony, and chaos and waste is the result. It is organization of the thousands of departments and branches of the Standard Oil Company which results in harmony throughout its whole mechanism and gives it its power. In like manner all the individuals in the world can live and work in perfect harmony under a Corporate System, no matter how widely they may diverge in intelligence, ambition, habits, desires, beliefs, or characteristic conditions of mind.

Corporations and Trusts are a direct sequence in the evolution of industry; and Economic Law, always a permanent active force in directing man's efforts to more economical results, is the power behind the throne. It is the power which brought into existence United States Steel, Standard Oil, Sugar, Leather, Rubber, and all other large corporations and trusts; for, without economic results to be secured, there could be no motive or reason for centralization. Whether the people reap the benefit of increased economy resulting from corporation, or whether they do not, does not alter the fact that

economy is secured, thereby demonstrating that corporation is in accord with and brought into existence by Economic Law. It is this same law which is behind "World Corporation."

Economic Law, the unseen but ever-present power behind intellectual effort, demands that industry shall be centralized, and no legislation or opposition of the people can prevent this logical consummation. The people must decide whether they shall continue to allow industry to centralize in the hands of individuals by corporation, thus dividing the nation into two opposing forces, or whether they will invoke the invincible power of Economic Law by corporation, and centralize the power and wealth of industry into the hands of the people by "World Corporation."

From an Economic, therefore, from the humanity standpoint, every national industrial system has been a dismal failure. Leaving out societies, sects, and socialistic or social colonists, who have made isolated attempts to establish, in a small way, new social and industrial systems, all of which have been failures, we find that every nation has founded its social and industrial system upon individual competition for wealth. Out of these conditions has grown the capitalistic or favored class, who, attaining power, maintained their position by enactment of laws favorable to that end.

Those who do not reason on this proposition dismiss the subject by saying: "Well, things have always been this way and always must be. You cannot change human nature. We are all different, all have different desires. You cannot evolve a system that will be compelling without destroying every incentive to ambition." This is not so, for

no system could be more compelling than the system under which we live. It is so compelling that you, who read this article, are a slave. You are surrounded by conditions you cannot escape from, and your freedom is confined within very narrow limits. You may be one of the fortunate with wealth wherewith to surround yourself with the luxuries of this material age. Still you are a slave,—a slave to customs and conventionalities that are disgusting, absurd, and ridiculous; a slave to vanity, selfishness, and money; a slave to your servants and to your foods. If you are rich, you escape the necessity of manual labor; but this is slavery, for work of mind and body insures health, active mentality and love of life, all of which are necessary to real happiness.

The mistake of many is their willingness to refer to precedent for an answer to industrial problems. This is an easy way to shift the responsibility to the shoulders of your ancestors. It is the recourse of the man who is too lazy to think. We are all liable to make mistakes and accept continued errors of judgment as facts; for it is hard to root out of the human mind those seeds of belief that have been a

part of our education from childhood, and which have precedence in centuries of belief, use, and practice. We find minds of whole nations riveted to particular religious beliefs, to particular social customs, to patriotism, all of which is fatal to progress, insomuch as it limits the mind's horizon and closes it to truth; for, if we were all content with the way our fathers and mothers believed, then we would not progress at all, and thinking and reasoning would become unfashionable. We have got to think, and think hard, to get below false ideas that are a part of us. Precedent has its place in reason and logic. It is a stepping-stone, and we should consider its value from every point of view. By so doing, we may conclude that we have followed this or that precedent too long, or we may conclude to go on. We may conclude that what was good at one time, and a necessary part of the chain of progress, can now be dispensed with in view of changes in our physical or mental environment.

Competition between individuals has been the basic idea underlying every government. The question is, Shall we remain faithful to a competitive system because we have always had a competitive

system? Or shall we refuse to longer follow an idea that has always proved a failure? For no one can call that system a success, which entails so much misery and so little happiness, and which has always gone down in disaster.

During the last twenty years there has appeared on the horizon a new light, and, as it has risen toward the zenith, there has come a feeling of fear to many. Never before in all history had such a phenomenon been seen. Heretofore men had been content to work alone, in competition with each other. Pulling together, instead of fighting one another, never occurred to them. It is true that large capital and numerous individuals were joined by corporation previous to twenty-five years ago, but in these cases it did not seem to have any significance. It was looked upon as necessary that many individuals should join capital and brains for developing cables, telegraphs, transportation systems, etc.; but opposition sprung to active life as soon as the field of individual competitive industry was invaded. Yet in the face of opposition, corporation of industry has entered many fields and is now going forward at a rapid pace.

CORPORATION OF COMPETITIVE INDUSTRY IS THE NEW LIGHT ON THE HORIZON, and every day it grows brighter, and, as its rays penetrate deeper and deeper into the reasoning intelligence, fear begins to disappear. We begin to see that corporation has power to join in harmony millions and millions of individuals, and, where chaos reigned, order and system takes its place. As we look into the future, we see these corporations growing larger and larger. We see new ones springing into existence, and, like a dissolving view, we see the chaotic conditions of industry gradually, almost imperceptibly, merge into a beautiful mechanism, scientific in all its parts and under perfect control. A step further in advance and we see another change,—corporation is absorbing corporations, and the new machine is more perfect than all that have gone before. And so we continue to follow, step by step, the chain of events in the future, link by link, until we arrive at what? What can it be other than the corporation of the people—"WORLD CORPORATION."

KNOWLEDGE THE ASSET OF A NATION.

A government is an individual made up of individual units, and its position in the world of nations is determined by the sum of its knowledge, not by the number of individuals. Therefore, THE FUNDAMENTAL ASSET OF A NATION IS KNOWLEDGE. This being true, the first purpose of any nation should be to acquire knowledge. To this end the child from its birth should be considered an asset of the nation, and placed under its fostering care during its development; and, as the education of the child is for usefulness in the field of industry and administration of government, there should be no break between these departments. The system should be a sequence of steps by which the individual rises from one plane of intelligence to another throughout his life. Thus would a nation subserve the greatest of all interests, the intellectual advancement of the nation as a nation, and provide the means whereby each individual would have

the opportunity to acquire knowledge, advance to industry, and finally to the direction of government by systematic progression. Under this system there would be no break in the progress of the individual. He would be an intellectual asset, to be encouraged and assisted in every way by the nation, in the hope and anticipation of his developing genius, and giving birth to ideas of improvement or discovery that would broaden the base of knowledge and benefit mankind. If only one in thousands so educated should prove to be an Edison, interest and principle on total investment would be compounded many fold.

The intent of our present educational system is to prepare the individual to take some position in the industrial machine. The child, plastic and mobile to the minds of his elders, does not rebel against the necessity placed upon him, but obediently takes up his burden of labor (for to learn is labor); and he would continue to follow the task of learning, and pass from grade to grade, through educational, industrial, and administrative system, without thought that it could be different, were he taught in childhood that such was to be his life work, and

that along his chosen path he must erect his superstructure of knowledge and individuality.

We find, on analysis of our educational system, that advancement of the individual from kindergarten to primary, primary to grammar, grammar to high, and from high school to college, is all dependent upon intellectual standards; that he can pass from grade to grade only as he attains that standard required at each forward step. It will also be found that all children do not advance with the same rapidity, that many will absorb knowledge and progress much faster than others. For this reason no system can be just that allows age to enter into the question of promotion. An established intellectual requirement should be the only standard of promotion; but that standard should be based on daily, weekly, or monthly reports, averaged over a period of time, rather than a superficial entrance examination which at best can only touch upon points of ground covered, and is not a fair basis by which to determine the intellectual qualifications of the individual. Such examination is unjust and arbitrary, and destroys the basis of equity for which we are striving.

A child of to-day, upon entrance to school, finds himself in an atmosphere of competition,—not competition for wealth such as is encountered later in life, when every evil passion is brought to the surface, but competition for knowledge which brings out all the nobler qualities of mind. To stand at the head of his class, to receive that legitimate praise and homage due to ambition, application, and success, is the incentive to all effort. And, if the educational stage were to merge imperceptibly into the industrial without jar or break, no other incentive to further advancement could be stronger than this natural ambition to excel and to acquire knowledge.

That man is naturally ambitious and progressive is demonstrated by the child, who, at school, has no incentive to ambition except that which is based on intelligence. School is preparatory to industry, and by every law of equity and economic law of progress should be an integral part thereof. If this were so, the individual at the close of his preparatory period of learning would merge into the first grades of industry, which would be only a step higher in learning; and from this position he

would continue along his channel of inclination without hindrance from others, being advanced from time to time to higher grades of industry upon his own record and qualifications. It would all be education, all be a part of the school of life.

Though education is a preparatory step to industry under our present system, we find no co-operation or physical connection between the two. As a result, a break comes between education and industry, and in most instances the prepared fitness of the individual for advancement along a path of inclination is lost, because of lack of opportunity. After years of preparatory work and study he finds himself aimlessly cast adrift and forced to struggle for existence. The ambition that carried him through school must now give way to ambition to make money. Very few are so situated on leaving school or college that they can choose their life work. By far the greater number find necessity their taskmaster, and are obliged to take up any kind of work that offers. The education they have received is of value to them under any circumstances, but its great value is lost from lack of opportunity to use it. Natural genius and ambition is

crushed and smothered in the struggle, and the world of progress and mankind is the loser, the loss falling with greatest force on the nation, and, secondly, on the individual.

Industry and Government should be higher educational planes, and it should be possible for the individual to advance by successive steps from the lowest to the very topmost round of life's ladder, where he would have earned the right to be one of the administrative and governing body of "World Corporation."

Under a system of competition for wealth, selfishness is born; for material wealth is not divisible without loss. But knowledge is divisible to infinity, and suffers no loss; and the giver is made richer, for it returns to him increased a thousand-fold. Wealth is accumulated at the expense of human misery and suffering. The attainment of knowledge deprives no one of individual rights or happiness. Under "World Corporation" the whole brain power of the people, instead of being concerned in the struggle for wealth, would be turned as by magic into the channels of scientific progress. It is impossible for the imagination to con-

ceive what a power for good this change would mean.

Knowledge is infinite in its power to make men happy, infinite in its possibilities to guard against the ills of mind and body, infinite in its justice, is the soul of truth and the essence of individuality that remains with us here and hereafter. IT IS THE GREATEST ASSET OF ANY NATION AND PAYS THE LARGEST DIVIDENDS.

INDUSTRY A MACHINE.

Very few appreciate or understand the significance of those oft-repeated words, "MACHINERY OF INDUSTRY." They fail to grasp the fact that industry as a whole throughout the world is one vast mechanism; that its operation requires all the world's governments, all the armies and navies of the world, all the lawyers, insurance companies, and financial systems, all the mills, workshops, stores, brokers, agents, speculators, and all the transportation systems; all the scattered cities, villages and farms; and every man, woman and child, either as working parts, consumers of products, or both. And there are fewer still who stop to reason on the overhead charges of our industrial machine, the brain and manual labor which is absolute waste, and must be added to necessary industry and its products. This handicap of life with which our whole system is loaded down, we carry on our back as a burden and tax simply because we believe in the individual competitive system.

The real purpose of the machine of industry is to supply the necessities of life, and those things and means necessary to our progress and happiness. Those industries which do not contribute to these ends are waste, and are referred to in these articles as tributary industries, meaning industries that have reason for existence under our competitive system, but no reason for existence under a corporate system.

The construction of the World Industrial Machine should be founded upon the same Economic Law as underlies the construction of any individual part. That is to say, WE SHOULD APPLY THE SAME CORPORATE INTELLIGENCE IN THE ARRANGEMENT OF CITIES AND TOWNS IN THEIR ECONOMIC RELATION TO PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION AS THE INDIVIDUAL DOES IN THE ECONOMIC ARRANGEMENT OF THE DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS OF A MANUFACTURING PLANT.

When we think of a machine, we have in mind a mechanism for accomplishing certain results, and a machine is not considered perfect unless it is stripped to the fewest parts and reduced to most economical arrangement for the purpose in view.

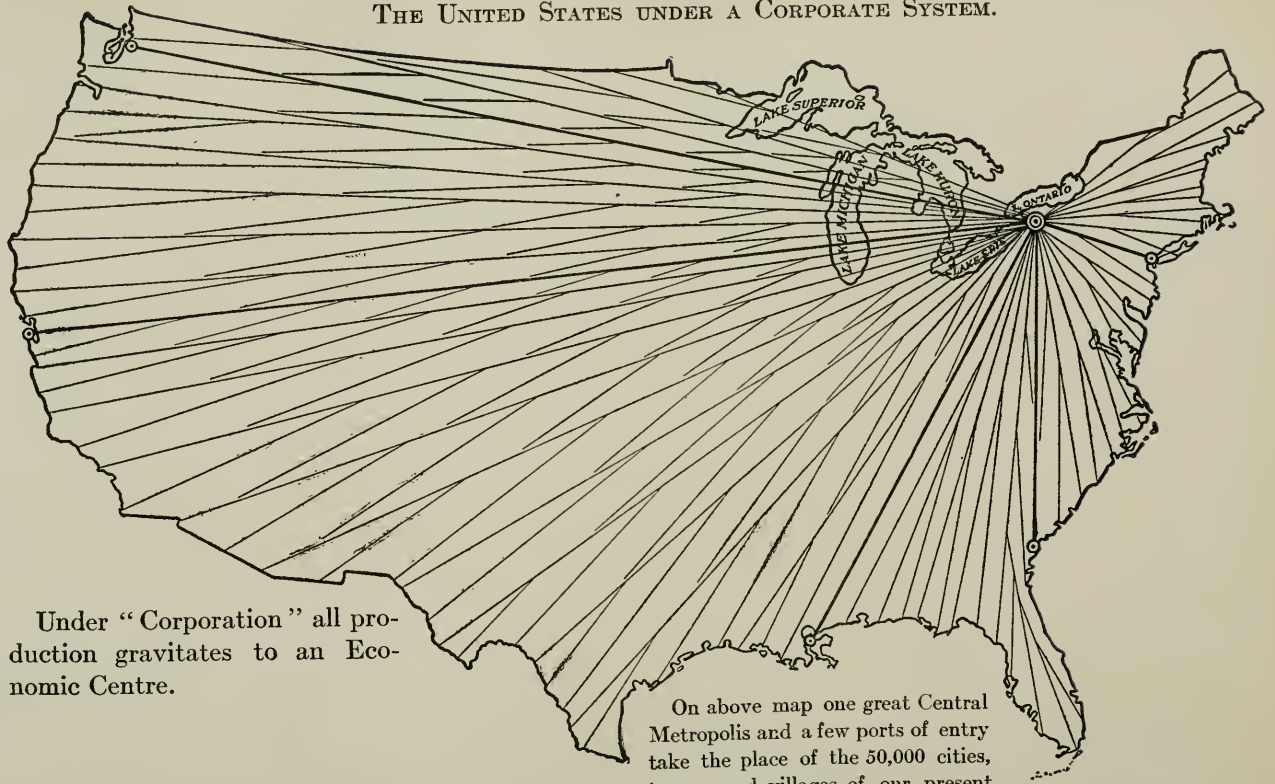
If we look upon industry in the aggregate as a single machine, we must, in order to arrive at best results, eliminate from its mechanism all those parts and industries that are not directly concerned in supplying the individual and collective wants of the people. This would mean the elimination of the army and navy, and all industries tributary thereto, and the turning of the brain and manual labor now consumed by these parts into productive channels. Instead of building several hundred million dollars' worth of battleships, we would turn the brain and manual labor used in their production, and the brain and manual labor of all those who directly or indirectly get their living from the profession of war, into necessary avenues of industry. The army and navy are a burden and a tax which, if turned into an asset, would make every individual in America independent.

The building of a scientific industrial machine would also mean the turning of all lawyers, bankers, brokers, commission merchants, wholesale merchants, retail merchants, and all those employed in insurance companies of every kind and nature, into productive channels. These are only a few

instances of useless mechanism and waste of brain and manual labor, necessary to our present system, which would have no place in "WORLD CORPORATION."

We have not considered the question of rearrangement of the machine of industry which will follow after useless industries and parts have been eliminated. This rearrangement will mean wiping out and blotting off the map 50,000 cities, towns, and villages in the United States, and the building of one great central Metropolis; for under Corporation the same Economic Law of centralization will apply to scattered cities and towns, as applies to the centralization of scattered parts of a competitive industry when brought under corporate control. MAN CANNOT OBSTRUCT THIS LAW. There can never be any waste in following Economic Law. The abandonment of a whole city by force of this law must be a gain, for of necessity something better and more economical will take its place. And, reasoning further, the abandonment of 50,000 cities, towns, and villages can only be brought about by the substitution of something better, as was the case with the centralization of the steel industry.

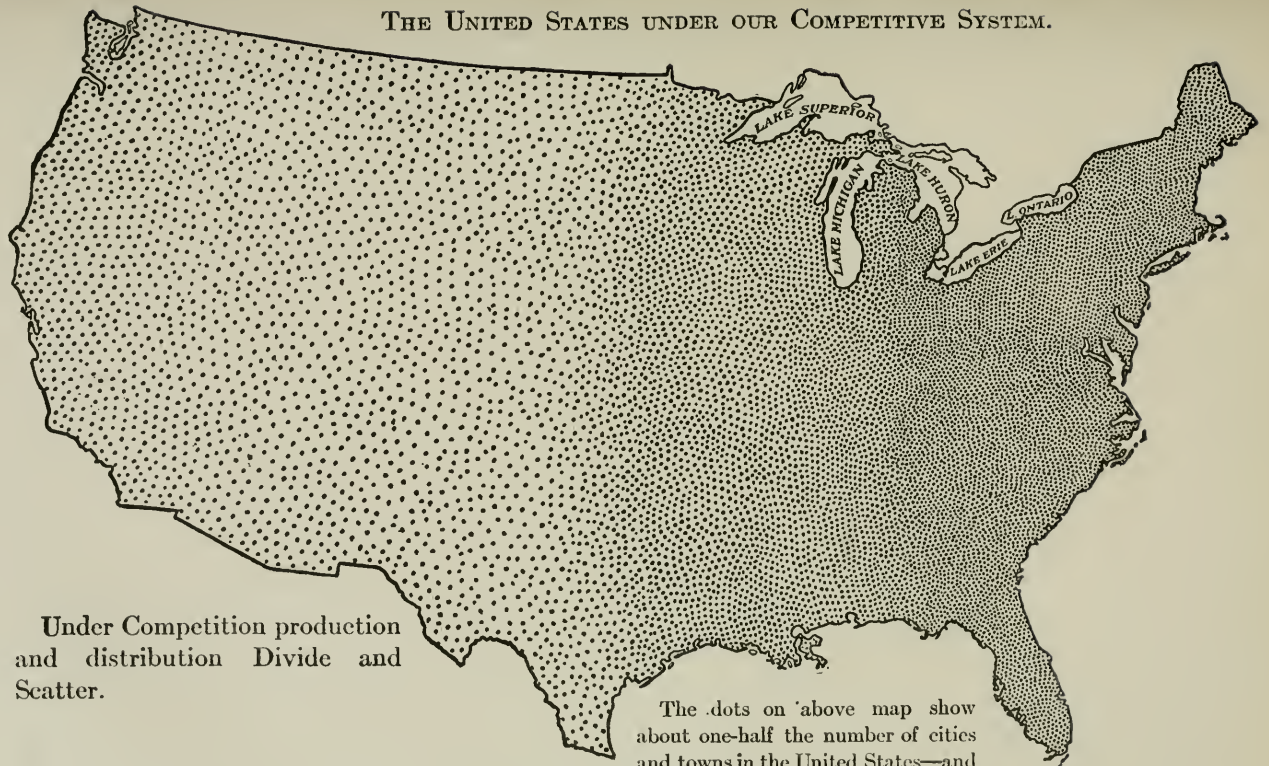
The United States under a Corporate System.



Under "Corporation" all production gravitates to an Economic Centre.

On above map one great Central Metropolis and a few ports of entry take the place of the 50,000 cities, towns, and villages of our present competitive system.

The United States under our Competitive System.



Under Competition production and distribution Divide and Scatter.

The dots on above map show about one-half the number of cities and towns in the United States—and represent our industrial plant—between which an exchange system must be maintained.

The building of a new World Machine of Industry also means the reclamation of all lands by the people by conversion or purchase, the elimination of seven million individual farms, and the scientific exploitation of the field of raw production. It means the building of a perfect city to be projected, and designed in accord with up-to-date ideas and most advanced knowledge, by the co-operation of the people, as they would co-operate in planning and forwarding a World's Fair. From this great city the Corporate Mind of the people will control, direct, and manage the whole industrial field of the world. They will know every acre of ground and for what purpose it can best be adapted or used, and will direct all manufacturing and all labor.

This is a strictly business view of a mathematical business proposition and should be interesting to every man, woman, and child in the world; for a comprehensive knowledge of the field of raw production by a Corporate Mind is absolutely necessary if we desire to arrive at greatest economy in the production and distribution of products.

As farming is forwarded to-day, it is a cumbersome go-as-you-please mechanism. Seven million

farmers are raising anything they please without any knowledge as to how much of any particular product is being produced by others. Under these conditions it is impossible to devise any plan whereby supply and demand for products can be balanced. About one out of fifty farmers, on an average, is intelligent and progressive as far as our competitive system will allow. The rest have no thought of progress. They plant any old seed in any old way, without thought of improvement of quality, and plant in any soil without considering its adaptability to the product to be raised; and the people are dependent on this unscientific, uneducated mass for the food they eat. Individually farmers make little progress, and, because of our competitive system where there is no co-operation, the adoption or application of progressive ideas is slow. Under "World Corporation" intelligence and scientific knowledge will be planted with every seed, and improvements in methods, machinery, and products, will find instant adoption throughout the whole world system.

In looking over the Machine of Industry, we find individual machines like the plough, the printing

press, the lathe, the engine, the railroad trains, etc., are all parts of the Great World Machine. We find buildings, offices, manufactories, stores, homes, and public buildings all parts of the machine. They each have a purpose in this great mechanism. We find that buildings in which manufacturing is carried on are economical or extravagant, depending upon their adaptability in structure to the purpose in view, the arrangement of the machinery they contain, and their relation to the transportation system, and to the source of supply of raw materials used. The laborers are all parts of this machine, as are the foremen, superintendents, and proprietors. We find these buildings with their human parts and machinery connected by roads, railroads, waterways, or other means of transportation with other parts of the machine, therefore all these connecting links are parts of the machine; and so we could continue, until it would be shown that there is no separate part, either animate or inanimate, in the whole world industrial system.

Thus are connected in one mechanism all the cities, towns, and villages; all the buildings they contain, no matter for what purposes used; all

the contents of these buildings, whether goods or machinery; all the farms; all the individuals, and all that constitutes the environment of man.

Yes, Industry is one vast mechanism, BUT IT HAS NO GUIDING INTELLIGENCE, other than the divided intelligences of ninety million individuals who are in competition and at war with each other. For this reason there is no unity of purpose in the building of cities, which are ugly and lacking in beauty of environment. There is no co-operation in the location and arrangement of manufacturing plants, or in the arrangement, number, and disposition of cities and towns for the purpose of securing greatest economy and maximum results from labor expended. The result is a system of distribution and redistribution of products between cities and towns and seven million farmers that makes the map of the United States a network of lines at cross purposes, that no mind can follow or understand.

Our government is the only co-operative part of our industrial machine, but it takes no part in organization of industry or in directing industrial effort. It stands aloof and lets millions of individual parts fight and wrangle and quarrel over the pro-

duction of milk, sugar, salt, pepper, oranges, grapes, potatoes, wheat, cotton, vinegar, shoes, clothing, and the thousands of other necessary things which could be produced better and far more economically, if the machine were a comprehensive mechanism under corporate control. In dealing with things, we are dealing with mechanics and mathematics. There is no mystery about it, yet our cut-throat system of competition is considered progressive, that it promotes progress.

Under our competitive system the machine of industry is intricate and loaded down with millions of unnecessary parts, beyond the comprehension of man or government. It is a runaway mechanism, with no brain at the throttle. Under "WORLD CORPORATION" the machine will be comprehensive, understood in all its parts, and under perfect control. Every part will be designed to fulfil a predetermined purpose, and only such mechanism will enter into its construction as is necessary to the end in view. The Corporate Mind, combining all individual minds in every department of knowledge, will consider and pass upon ideas that are the advanced thought of specialists and scientists. The

needs of a great population will be uppermost in The Corporate Mind, and the machine will take form and grow. Such a machine and such a civilization can only be grasped in a crude way by the individual. THE REAL MACHINE, THE MATERIALIZED EMBODIMENT OF MILLIONS OF MINDS, CENTRALIZED AND WORKING IN HARMONY, WILL BE SO WONDERFUL AND SO BEAUTIFUL IN ITS MECHANISM THAT ONLY ITS REALIZATION CAN BRING IT WITHIN RANGE OF OUR COMPREHENSION.

To-morrow if war were declared between the United States and any great foreign nation, millions of men would offer their services and sacrifice fortunes and lives. Why should not this same spirit prevail should the people call for these same men, for the purpose of building a new industrial machine? The first would mean war, destruction, and loss of life. The second would mean peace, construction, and the birth of a new civilization. One would Destroy,—the other would Build. One would cost as much as the other, and in either case the people would have to pay the price.

PROGRESS DEPENDENT ON BIRTH OF IDEAS.

IMPROVEMENT of the industrial machine, in whole or in part, or IMPROVEMENT in products, is separate and distinct from the brain and manual labor involved in a machine's operation, or labor involved in production and distribution of products. IMPROVEMENT MEANS TO CHANGE TO SOMETHING BETTER; that is to say, to improve the machinery or products of industry in some direction. This requires individual thought, reason, concentration, and study. The picture of the artist finds expression in his soul before he puts it on the canvas, the architect sees his building in his mind's eye before he starts on his plans. Putting the eye near the point of a sewing machine needle was the birth of an idea in the mind of Elias Howe. The steam engine was an idea born in the brain of Watts. The cotton gin was born in the brain of Whitney. The incandescent lamp, in the brain of Edison; the tele-

phone in the brain of Bell. In fact, ideas that change things from what they are to something better, is progress. IDEAS MUST BE, AND ARE, FIRST BORN IN THE INDIVIDUAL BRAIN, AND ARE SEPARATE AND APART FROM THE MECHANICAL BRAIN AND MANUAL LABOR INVOLVED IN OPERATING A MACHINE, OR PRODUCING AND DISTRIBUTING PRODUCTS, OR DOING MENTAL OR MANUAL LABOR WHICH IS A PART OF KNOWLEDGE. No step has ever been made in the material progress of man, NOT ONE, except it first had birth as an idea in an individual brain.

If individual minds should cease to give birth to ideas of improvement or discovery, the progress of man would cease. We might still continue to operate the machine of industry on a basis of present knowledge, but that would be all we could do. A man might operate a dynamo, a lathe, a printing-press, a rolling mill, or be a superintendent of a mill, shop, factory, farm, or railroad, yet never give birth to an idea of improvement of the machine or products produced. In his position he is an intellectual mechanical part of the machine: he fulfils a necessary purpose, which, as far as his labor is concerned, is mechanical in use of both brain and

muscle. He might be displaced any day as a part of the operating mechanism by the birth of an idea in the mind of some individual, which would so improve the machine that the man would no longer be required.

A man might feed a printing-press all his life and never give thought to its improvement. He would expend brain and muscular labor all this time, but he would only be a necessary mechanical part in the machine's operation. On the other hand, some individual might be brought in contact with this printing-press and almost instantly devise a feeding mechanism that would do away with the services of the man. This would represent the birth of an idea, this would be improvement, this would be progress.

Again, let us take as an example a large modern shoe factory, with its hundreds of employees and its numerous, wonderfully ingenious machines. This factory is turning out thousands of pairs of shoes per day, and they are of many styles, various sizes, and of different materials. The production of these shoes from day to day, from month to month, and from year to year, is simply a mechanical and mathe-

matical proposition. In other words, the proposition involves only the use of knowledge that we have, which has been acquired through birth of ideas in individual minds, covering a long period of time, and which have found embodiment in the wonderful machines, the beautiful leathers used, the styles that have been designed, and in the intelligence of the management and the employees who are the intellectual mechanical parts of this factory. If in this particular shoe factory no further ideas were forthcoming, progress would cease: they could keep on making the same kind of shoes in the same way, and utilize the knowledge they have in the machine's operation, but no progress would be made. What applies to the manufacture of shoes applies to every industry in the world. Progress is separate and apart from the brain and manual labor necessary to a machine's operation: it has a domain of its own, and its throne is the reasoning intelligence which gives birth to ideas resulting in improvement in machinery or products, economic changes in process or system, or new discoveries of benefit to man. This is progress. As soon as an idea is embodied in our industrial system it becomes a

part of it. If it is an economic change in machinery or the improvement of a product, ITS REPRODUCTION IS A MECHANICAL OPERATION AND NOTHING CAN BE GAINED BY A NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS COMPETING TO PRODUCE IT. Individuals fighting to do the same thing in opposition to each other can never produce as good a product, or so cheaply, as these same individuals combined together in harmonious co-operation. COMPETITION ADDS TO COST, AND THE PEOPLE AS A WHOLE ARE THE LOSERS.

The great blunder of all the centuries of civilization has been the persistent belief that progress depended on competition in the production and distribution of products; and to-day a large percentage of the people still believe in that system, even in the face of the rapid elimination of competition by corporation.

NINETY PER CENT. WASTE.

The building of a machine of production and distribution by ninety million people who are working independently and in competition with each other, and the building of a machine for the same purpose by the same people who are incorporated in one body with one corporate mind, are two widely different propositions. THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE TWO SYSTEMS REPRESENTS NINETY PER CENT. WASTE UNDER COMPETITION, AND THE SAVING OF THAT WASTE AND TURNING IT INTO NINETY PER CENT. GAIN UNDER CORPORATION. This is a general way of stating a fact than can be demonstrated mathematically. Under corporation we would progress to a greater extent in one year than we do now in ten years under competition; and, if "WORLD CORPORATION," or a similar corporation, were to receive the support of the people, fully fifty per cent. of those now living would see this perfect system in actual operation.

In order to more readily understand the statement that ninety per cent. is wasted, I will enumerate some of the principal industries that are tributary to our competitive system, but would have no representation in a "WORLD CORPORATE SYSTEM."

Cost of maintaining and keeping in repair 50,000 cities, towns, and villages.
Cost of National Government.
Cost of State Government.
Cost of Municipal Government.
Cost of Town and County Government.
Cost of City and Town Development and Maintenance.
Cost of Maintaining Army.
Cost of Maintaining Navy.
Cost of Maintaining Lawyers.
Cost of Maintaining Speculators and Brokers.
Cost of Maintaining Insurance Companies.
Cost of Maintaining Financial System.
Cost of Maintaining Political Parties.
Cost of Maintaining Agents.
Cost of Maintaining Commission Merchants.
Cost of Maintaining Wholesale Merchants.

Cost of Maintaining Retail Store Keepers.
Cost of Maintaining Advertising.

Most of these and hundreds of other industries are now parts of our industrial system and only TRIBUTARY TO INDUSTRY. They neither produce nor distribute any product, but they all must live and are an overhead burden which must be added to cost of products. It must be understood that wives and children of those employed in any tributary industry must be added to the aggregate, as they are maintained and supported out of money supplied in maintenance of these industries.

FIRE INSURANCE WASTE.

Fire Insurance is a distinct product of competition between individuals in the production and distribution of products. Under our competitive system business is divided and sub-divided into hundreds of thousands of parts, and these separate parts in the form of stores and stocks of goods, houses, and personal effects are, in the majority of cases, the capital and stock in trade of the individual. If

it burns up, he is done for. That which has been the accumulation of years of privation and toil is lost in a moment. To provide against this, fire insurance was devised, whereby corporations were organized for the purpose of taking this risk from the shoulders of the individual for a consideration. As a result a great tributary industry has sprung into existence, supporting thousands upon thousands of men and their families, demanding the construction and occupation of enormous buildings in all of our cities. Fire Insurance covers only one form of disaster, but there are others which cover almost every form of possible catastrophe to property. No one can for a moment affirm that any one connected with the insurance system is a producer.

A corporate system would have no insurance system, and the labor of those now employed in this industry would be turned into productive channels. This is an item of saving that will apply in liquidating the claim that ninety per cent. of brain and manual labor is wasted under our present system.

LIFE INSURANCE.

Life Insurance is a form of protection which a man secures to protect his family and leave them provided for in event of his death. This is wide-spread and almost universal, and the finest office buildings in the cities of the world are built from the profits of life insurance and are largely occupied by life insurance companies. Nearly ten billions of dollars of life insurance was in force in the United States in 1900; and the cost to maintain, expenses and dividends paid, amounted to two hundred million dollars, all of which represents waste brain and manual labor, for under a corporate system life insurance would not be necessary.

LAW.

Law is a necessary factor of a competitive system. If the production and distribution of products and the wealth derived therefrom is made a basis of competition between individuals of a community and the individual can have all the wealth he may acquire, law immediately springs into existence

to protect him in these rights. The constitution of a nation becomes the foundation of the system and the final court of appeal. From constitutional law, as a foundation, springs the endless system of laws which pertain to property and the rights of individuals, differing more or less in different states and territories, but all subject to constitutional law.

Its birth, life, and very existence depend upon chaos,—the more confusion, the more law; the more order, the less law. The United States Steel Corporation has no use for lawyers within the corporation. It is only when it comes in contact with and finds itself obliged to adjust itself to the chaos around it, that it requires the use of a lawyer.

"World Corporation" will not require the services of a single lawyer. Therefore, the brains, intelligence, and labor of these men will be turned into productive channels.

POLITICS.

So-called politics and government, national, state, and municipal are a part of the tributary system. Now think for a moment and grasp, if you can, the

amount of brain and intelligence that is wasted in these channels. None of these would have any place in a corporate system. Government and politics as we understand them would be wiped out, and the board of control would constitute both industrial and governmental management. The same loss of brain and manual labor that is lost in housing insurance and law must be reckoned with in calculating loss by reason of establishing and maintaining a governmental system.

BANKING AND FINANCE.

Banking and Finance have their birth and being under a competitive system. They have come into existence to facilitate the exchange of products between individuals and nations. Such a system, as understood here, would have no place under a corporate system.

FIFTY THOUSAND CITIES AND TOWNS VERSUS CORPORATION.

Under a Corporate System, the field of raw production and the machine of industry will be ex-

ploited and operated from one city by one great Corporate Mind. This Metropolis will be a perfect automatic mechanism in all its parts, with its millions of human beings, and will take the place of our scattered plant of industry, consisting of fifty thousand cities, towns, and villages, and our seven million farms. Any of our great Corporation Managers who have had the experience of bringing together a number of scattering small competitive plants of a particular industry, and merging them into one large perfect mechanism, will readily understand the system and economy that will result when all industry is centralized and brought under the comprehensive grasp of a Corporate Mind. Those who have the faculty of grasping industry as a whole in its broad meaning, who understand the great underlying formulative laws, and can watch their operation under the separate conditions of competition and corporation, will readily see two pictures,—one, the scattered and incomprehensive plant as we have it. This is a picture of Competition. The other is Corporation, —a beautiful picture of system and perfect control, where every part is connected with the great

Corporate Mind by nerves that communicate every heart-beat and every emotion. One is centralization of wealth into individual hands; the other, centralization of wealth into the hands of the people. Such are the pictures of the two systems, and between these two pictures lies the ninety per cent. waste.

If CONSERVATION of the remnants of coal and forest lands belonging to the people is a good political move by Government at the present time, why not go a step further and apply CONSERVATION to all Individual and National resources and wealth, and to waste of Brain and Manual energy? Not by legislation, which necessitates so much loss of time in education of the people politically, but by the direct method proposed,—of conversion of individual wealth into Corporate Wealth by "WORLD CORPORATION."

TRIBUTARY INDUSTRIES.

Ninety per cent. of all brain and manual labor is wasted in arriving at results under our system of industry. We labor and think ten years to accomplish that which should be done in one. If the average working years of man are forty under the present system, he would accomplish as much in four under a corporate system.

Looked at from a different point of view. If we had a corporation system in place of our present system, and we all labored as much as we do now, the production of those things which contribute directly to man's welfare would be multiplied ten times, and the poorest individual in the world would command more luxury in his environment than can be secured by the wealthiest individual to-day. Why? Simply because a corporation system would do away with tributary labor and industries, and the ninety per cent. wasted would be made productive.

The questions might be asked: "What are tribu-

tary industries?" "Are not all industries necessary to the system?" "Is not the fact that so-called tributary industries flourish and prosper, sufficient evidence of their value and proof of their being necessary?" The answer to these questions in brief is this: There is something radically wrong in the fundamental principles of a machine that requires loading down with parts that increase the friction and cost of operation, while in no way performing any functional part in the production and distribution of those products which are the ostensible purpose of the machine.

Thus, if we could dispense with the armies and navies of the world, and all those dependent upon the armies and navies for support, the production and distribution of NECESSARY PRODUCTS (the real purpose of the industrial machine) would not be reduced an ounce. Therefore armies and navies are tributary to the necessary machine of industry, and are a part of it; but they perform no function in production and distribution.

The burden of brain and manual labor they necessitate is lost to man, and the cost of necessary products is increased the equivalent of all their cost of

maintenance. In other words, armies and navies are a permanent overhead tax or burden that we carry and pay for in sweat of labor. At least any good business man would consider it a tax if he were compelled to surround his factory with an army and obliged to feed and clothe them. An army puts the brakes on the progress of any nation and is a handicap in the race with other nations. If, in addition to above, we could dispense with all those who are dependent for a living on production of army accoutrements, ammunition, war vessels, guns, etc., we would not reduce the production of necessary products an ounce. If we could dispense with every government official and employee of all the governments of the world and every politician of nations, states, and municipalities and all dependent upon them for support, we would still find the production and distribution of necessary products had not been reduced an ounce or disturbed in the slightest degree.

If we could dispense with every banker, broker, and commission merchant in the world, and their families dependent upon them, we would still find production and distribution had not been affected.

If we could dispense with every lawyer and all those dependent upon them for support, it would not reduce the production and distribution of products. If we could dispense with every man, woman, and child dependent upon any kind of insurance industry for support, no effect upon production and distribution would be noted.

These are only a few of the tributary industries of competition, only a VERY, VERY small fraction of the total sum of energy, brains, and skill that is misdirected and lost under our competitive system, which we pay for, but from which we get no return.

Tributary industries are like enormous fungus growths that gradually surround and destroy the vital functions of the industrial body: they are national cancers that live and thrive on chaos and competition. To-day these growths constitute nine-tenths of the industrial mechanism. They are a fixed expense on necessary products, and every year sees the disease increase. This is why necessary products rise in value, why we complain of hard times; for, as tributary industries increase, necessary products must carry the burden of cost. Under a corporate system the cause of the existence of tribu-

tary industries, COMPETITION and DISORGANIZATION will disappear, and they will disappear with it. If we were to employ ninety per cent. of all labor in building a Tower of Babel, something which could have no earthly use or purpose, and put the burden of feeding, clothing, and providing for the whole population upon the remaining ten per cent., it would not be more foolish than to keep up our present system.

IT SHOULD BE PLAIN THAT WE COULD STILL PRODUCE AND DISTRIBUTE A QUANTITY OF NECESSARY PRODUCTS, EQUAL TO WHAT IS PRODUCED NOW, after dispensing with fully ninety per cent. of the population of the world, and that the remaining ten per cent. would have the actual useful wealth of the world to divide, its houses, lands, and all forms of necessary material wealth, provided they would incorporate. But we are not aiming to dispense with any one: we want them all, and more. We are aiming to direct the full hundred per cent. of productive energy, so that it will count for collective wealth and happiness. We want to change this ninety per cent. from an army of civil war and waste to an army of Corporation and Wealth. "WORLD

CORPORATION" will not only increase the productive power of the world tenfold, but a hundredfold; for under a corporate system the ninety per cent. of loss of mind, brain, and reasoning power which is now concerned in TALKING MONEY, THINKING MONEY, and DREAMING MONEY, thereby being inoculated with the diseases of MONEY, CRIME, WORRY, SELFISHNESS, INHUMANITY, and BRUTISHNESS, will be turned into productive channels of knowledge and industry. Instead of there being a few Edisons, Bells, Marconis, and Wrights, there will be hundreds—yes, thousands; and we will advance by leaps and bounds, and live in an atmosphere of healthful ambition and happiness ten years in every one. Men and women who are satiated with wealth and realize the helplessness of purchasing true happiness with money, can, during the remaining years of their life, live a thousand years in the pleasure that will be theirs from helping humanity to attain the true system.

POLITICS IS BUSINESS.

Politics is business,—nothing more,—and politicians are individualists, who are in politics to make money or attain through public life power or social position.

Disinterested patriotism is a fiction, or at least so small a percentage enter public life from patriotic motives, as against those who do so from selfish motives, that it is not worth considering in balancing causes and effects that make men seek public life.

Men like Abraham Lincoln are so few and far between that they are like drops of spring water in an ocean of corruption.

The Houses of Congress and officials of our government are to all intents and purposes a Board of Directors of the United States Corporation, who are elected by the stockholders—the people (only males twenty-one years of age and over being eligible)—for the purpose of managing and conducting public business.

Looking upon National, State, and Municipal government from this point of view, OUR NATION IS A CORPORATION, and each voting citizen is an equal stockholder, differing from individual industrial corporations, where dollars or shares of stock take the place of individual voting, each share of stock being a voting unit.

The division of the business of the people into two great factors—GOVERNMENT BUSINESS, conducted by the people collectively through its representatives, on the one hand, and INDUSTRIAL BUSINESS, conducted by individuals in competition with each other, on the other hand—makes it impossible to harmonize the energies of the nation as a whole; for the power of wealth of individual industrial interests is constantly brought to bear at all elections, to influence the returning of such representatives as are favorable to capital. And labor plays into the hands of capital by selling its vote or being overpowered in argument and reasoning. As a result, representative government is under control of capital or that corrupt element termed Bossism which seeks control of National, State, and Municipal affairs for the graft that is possible. The people, as a people, do

not get any representation whatsoever; for politicians are not patriots and saints, but men who make the nation's business their business and are in the game for what there is in it for them—first, last, and all the time.

The question arises here, Where do the rights of the people as a whole, corporated under our Government, begin and cease in the field of industry, and where do the individual rights of these same people in competition begin and cease?

If we look upon the Postal System as legitimate Government business, where do we draw the line of demarkation between Postal Business and the Telephone, Telegraph, Express, Freight, and Railroad business? And, if reason admits the right of Government to own and forward these lines of business, where do we draw the line of demarkation between these lines of business and those businesses and manufacturing industries which contribute all the material plant necessary to the conduct and forwarding of these businesses? In other words, if the people owned and conducted the railroads, is there any reason why it should leave the building of its cars, engines, and equipment to individuals?

Should it not enter into the manufacturing of all of its equipment? Cannot the people, as a whole, save the individual profit by doing its own business?

If it is the business of the corporated people, either National or State, to project and develop great irrigating plans, thereby bringing millions of acres in the domain of fertile lands, why should they as a corporated people be so unbusinesslike as to disregard the great value of these lands to themselves and give them away to Rail Roads or dispose of them for nothing or for a song to individuals? No one can believe that the nation can receive the same benefit from a miscellaneous rabble of incompetent settlers and farmers, who are given these lands, as would accrue to the people if they themselves continued the good work of ownership by the scientific exploitation and development of these lands, retaining ownership and raising crops in the name of the people. Can the people individually deny the right of the people collectively (corporated as they are under the United States Government) to do as they think best with what they own? Are not the whole people greater than any individual part or parts? There is not an individual in any

walk of life who can draw the line between the rights of the people collectively and individually,—under our system there is no place for a line. The rights of the people are first in every case, whether it is the operation of the railroads of the United States or the growing of potatoes. The only question that arises is, Can the people as a whole raise potatoes better and more economically than a hundred thousand individuals on the competitive plan? If the answer is in favor of people raising their own potatoes, not a day should be lost by the people in entering into the business of raising potatoes; AND THIS APPLIES TO ALL PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

The most serious obstruction to material progress is our present Government and its political parties and machinery, acting separate and apart from the industrial machine, and presuming to dictate to the industrial world how it should operate its machine and the path it should follow.

The Government is not in touch with industrial progress and never enacts laws coincident with industrial needs; and, the larger the machine of industry grows and the more intricate its mechanism be-

comes, the more difficult it is for legislation to keep pace with its needs.

At the present time the Government, in the making of laws, is hopelessly in the rear of industrial progress, and, in its efforts to rise to the situation, its ideas are a jumble of doubt, fear, and incompetence; and many of the laws which are on the statute books are an evidence of these facts, for they are obstructive laws, intended to check the natural economic gravitation of industry by the erection of legislative dams enacted simply because those who were instrumental in their enactment were not business men, and did not appreciate economic gravitation. These same men would have been among the enraged mob who destroyed the looms in an English mill less than a hundred years ago.

The Sherman Act is a case in point,—a criminal blunder which could never have passed to enactment, had the representatives of the people been business men. Its cost to progress can never be estimated. In like manner Interstate Commerce Laws are a mistake, for they complicate and disturb the natural flow of industry. And our Tariff Laws are but a part of the selfish competitive system of

Individualism which makes enemies of the peoples of the same planet and the same ancestry. Such lines of demarkation and barriers of caste and nationality could not be possible under a Corporate System.

The truth is, the Republican and Democratic ships are manned by professional politicians, grafters and thieves to whom Captain Kidd and his pirate crew were saints and prophets by comparison, and are weighted down with pre-Adamite ideas and precedents and the fossil remains of old customs and laws that have made men slaves. They are anchored to the old school of thought, and in their gold and lace of pomp and ceremony they act the Harlequin part of civilizations long dead and buried. They are navigating the same Sargossa Sea of Individual Competition that has been the grave of every nation, and are hopelessly adrift among the derelicts and wreckage of governments that have failed, and the ninety million souls on board are hypnotized and put to sleep by the same tune that Nero played when Rome was burning, the siren song of Individualism.

Place-seekers of these old parties are not business

men, except as representatives of individual business interests who need their services in opposing adverse legislation, or in promotion of legislation favorable to class interests. They have no conception of or interest in industry in its broad sense, and have no thought of the country's good or the people's honor in view when seeking office. Politics with them is business, a means to personal profit for themselves and those whom they represent. It is competitive industrial individualism at the foutain head of power carried to its logical and most debasing extreme.

If it were possible to compile a volume of names of Municipal, State, and National political betrayers of the people (directly or indirectly, for the accepting of money is only one form of betrayal), the volume would be as large as Webster's Unabridged. Such a compilation would be monumental in comparison with criminals in the business world, and worse, for it would represent betrayers of a nation's confidence. The exposures in San Francisco, Minneapolis, St. Louis, New York, Chicago, Pittsburg, Boston, Philadelphia, are only a mere tallow dip of light in a wilderness of political darkness and crime that penetrates to every corner of our governmental system.

These are things that the people are beginning to know and understand. Further, they begin to realize that there is no hope of relief from old parties or their policies, and that it is impracticable to launch a new ship and put the same crew on board, with the same old chart and compass, and expect them to steer a new course.

The political situation at the present time is unique, insomuch that there has probably never been a period in our history when there was such a wide divergence of opinion, so much at stake, and so small a peg on which either the Republican or Democratic party can hang an issue. They are committed to ideas which they must uphold and advocate, and these ideas are not in harmony with advanced thought or present Industrial conditions. For these reasons the business world is in revolt, and there is much doubt and uncertainty as to their future.

If competition between individuals for wealth is right (which the writer disputes), then at least there should be some co-ordination of parts between Industry and Government, whereby right conclusions could be arrived at and be acted on quickly,

instead of this antagonism and conflict of interests which entails so much litigation between Government and Industry with its enormous cost and disturbance.

If industry were allowed to take its natural course of gravitation to more economic results in production and distribution, and government were only to co-operate to see that such economic results accrued to the people in just proportion with those who brought about such economies, then would industry throughout the United States quickly centralize both industry and people into closer and more harmonious relations. But, when all branches of National, State, and Municipal Government are in the hands of professional politicians who look upon politics as the business of a nation, and a legitimate means of plundering the Treasury of Industry, instead of looking upon Production and Distribution as the legitimate business of a nation, then Politics and Government become a menace, a stumbling-block to progress, a dangerous, disturbing element of industrial life.

The Board of Directors and Officers of the United States Steel Corporation stand in the same relation

to their stockholders as do the Houses of Congress (which are the people's Boards of Directors) to the people of the United States.

In the case of the United States Steel Corporation the Board of Directors is in touch with the corporate needs, and acts instantly, and for the good of the business.

In like manner the Representatives of the People in Washington should make it their business to understand the Machine of Industry as a whole, and minister to its needs quickly, for Industry is the business of this nation, not Politics, and Politics and Government, as a part of the business world, should adjust itself to Industry, and not compel Industry to adjust itself to Politics.

To-day hundreds of thousands of voters are only waiting the call to arms by a Napoleon before deserting the old parties, and this is true of many party leaders who read death to political ambitions if they continue to cling to these water-logged and sinking hulks, which are years behind the industrial needs of the nation, and have not the courage or the intelligence to re-chart their course.

The time has gone by when flowery language,

honeyed speech, or kissing babies can be the bell-wether to lead the business man's and labor's vote to the slaughter, or be causes upon which the destinies of nations turn, for from the disorganized and disturbed industrial condition and the dissatisfied elements of all parties A NEW PARTY MUST BE BORN. It is a necessity to the life of the Nation.

It must be a new party,—new in every part, fearless in its declaration of principles, and founded on industrial progress and the necessities of the people; and the palsied and atrophied intellects of decaying political parties, weighted down with maudlin sentiment of past deeds and ossified traditions, must give way to the progressives of all parties,—THE WORKMEN AND BUSINESS MEN WHO DO NOT UNDERSTAND POLITICS, BUT DO UNDERSTAND BUSINESS.

CONSERVATION.

Conservation, so much heard of at the present time as a Government policy, means the economic use and saving of those natural resources that are still a part of the public domain, a tardy recognition of the rights of the people as a whole, as against the people as individuals, to own and control those natural sources of wealth that are in the people's name, by virtue of being owned by the Government. By sequence of reasoning backward, we will find that, had this policy of conservation been made a part of our Constitution at the time of seceding from English Rule, the people in these United States would be the richest in the world, for the wealth of lands, mines, and forests, and all the Natural Water Powers would be corporated in our Government and belong to the people collectively instead of individually.

Conservation by Government at the present time, while commendable, is a farce comedy in view of

the reckless and scandalous way in which the Nation has been stripped and left naked of its wealth and resources by thieving representatives of the people.

By what right a Corporate Government gives to Jim Smith a section of land in Oklahoma without return of any kind, without being obligated to give to every citizen in America a like amount on demand, is beyond comprehension. Why shouldn't the Government give Jim Smith a thousand dollars out of the treasury of the people just as readily as to give him a thousand dollars' worth of land? In either case the Government (the people) is giving away to individuals what belongs to the people. Is it likely that the United States Steel Directors would give a thousand tons of rails to the Pennsylvania Railroad for nothing without a protest from the shareholders? And are not the people shareholders in the Government, and what it owns?

It might be argued by the Government that giving away lands to railroads and opening up districts to settlement developed the country. On the other hand, as a business proposition, it can be argued that the Government could have done much better for the people if it had retained possession of all lands and

natural resources, and gone into partnership with settlers, miners, and operators in the development of these natural resources. By so doing, the Government could have guaranteed prosperity and assistance to all its working partners, and received in return a vast and growing income for the people.

World Corporation means conservation carried to its economic limit, both in Natural resources and in use of Brain and Manual labor. It means the instant stoppage of the giving away of anything that belongs to the people, the quick acquisition by conversion of what they have lost, and the readjustment of industry on an economic basis.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

WHAT DOES IT TEACH US?

The mass is greater than any individual part, even greater than the Standard Oil Company, which is only a part. When we look upon some of the latest fighting machines of our Navy, they strike us as being the very impersonation of concentrated power of mind and matter. The very thought of the energy sleeping within the steel walls of these great battleships and the organized intelligence ever ready to direct it to a purpose, is enough to paralyze with fear the mind that would rouse them to action. Yet they are but childish toys compared with that other monster, ever in action, that is silently floating over our industrial sea, seeking whom it may devour, —the Standard Oil Company.

Born about forty years ago, the Standard Oil Company has steadily grown, until to-day its influence is felt throughout the industrial world and in the Halls of Congress. It is the most progress-

ive and economic industrial machine the world has ever known. It is a machine moving in every part with mathematical precision and accuracy; and every human being concerned in its operation is a part of its mechanism, from the man in whose mind it was born, down to those who are but human cogs. Each has his place in the machine, the same as bolts, nuts, screws, and pulleys.

There is no friction, no appeal to law, and no lawyers required to adjust its interior working; and it is built and operated upon as perfect a system of industrial economy as its environment will permit. From the date of its birth until the present time ITS PERFECT MECHANISM HAS KEPT PACE WITH ITS GROWTH, and year by year it has strengthened its position and extended its field of operations.

The Standard Oil Company combines within its corporate body and by-laws, with a few modifications to nationalize it, all that is essential to constitute a perfect government and a perfect industrial system combined. Within itself its parts operate together as smoothly as a watch, and just as accu-

rately. IT IS ONLY WHEN IT COMES IN CONTACT WITH THE SYSTEM OF COMPETITION AROUND IT, TO WHICH IT IS COMPELLED TO ADJUST ITSELF, THAT IT REQUIRES THE ASSISTANCE OF LAWYERS. This shows that LAW IS A NECESSARY CONSEQUENCE OF COMPETITION, and ABSENCE OF LAW THE CONSEQUENCE OF CORPORATION.

If any machine gets out of order, it requires some one who understands its parts to rectify the trouble. And the more complicated a mechanism is, the more difficult it is to adjust. Our present industrial and governmental system which constitutes our industrial machine is a mass of conflicting parts that defy analysis or understanding. And, because of this, it is necessary to employ nearly half a million EXPERT MECHANICS CALLED LAWYERS to adjust the difficulties that constantly arise between the individual parts of the machine and keep each in its proper place. If the Standard Oil Company were extended until the whole field of industry was brought under corporate ownership and control, then all parts of the industrial machine would work in harmony, and lawyers would no longer be needed to adjust property rights to keep the ma-

chine in order; for all property would be corporated, and individual interest would only be an undivided stock interest.

Let us suppose that the Standard Oil Company should continue to absorb, until the whole machinery of production and distribution were under its control, and it had acquired all property. It would still be individual. It would be THE ONLY INDIVIDUAL. It would no longer come in contact with other individuals under a competitive system; and, as a consequence, ALL THE LAWS OF PROPERTY AND PROPERTY RIGHTS WOULD BE ABROGATED or become inoperative, because each individual interest would be merged into an undivided corporate interest; there would be No Lawyers,—No Politicians,—No Government. The Standard Oil Company would be the whole thing, and its by-laws would be the whole constitution. So will it be under "WORLD CORPORATION" in its ultimate form, and laws as regards individual property right will be void.

The difference between final control by Standard Oil or by the people is apparent. If Standard Oil succeeded in such a purpose, it would mean a continuance of Capital and Labor,—Stockholders

on one hand, and Labor on the other,—whereas, "WORLD CORPORATION" will mean eventual elimination of shares and establishment of a system of equity.

The Standard Oil Company, on account of its great earning power and rapid accumulation of wealth, finds it necessary to seek new channels of investment. And, WITH THE ABSORPTION OF NEW INDUSTRIES, IT ABSORBS MORE INDIVIDUALS AND BRAINS and grows stronger every day. It is like a constantly increasing, well-disciplined army marching against a disorganized mob. It is a modern twenty-inch gun against a bunch of fire-crackers. Where will it stop? The machine is perfect, its power to advance is irresistible, its only opponents an incompetent government, and a mob whose effective force is minimized in fighting each other. Can we be sure that the Standard Oil Company will not absorb the whole field of industry? The only power capable of checking its advance is "WORLD CORPORATION."

Centralization of wealth is not a result brought about by special individuals. If our great trust magnates had never lived, the Law of Economic

Gravitation would have operated just the same. If you wish to realize how small a cog you are, no matter who you may be, step aside, and instantly another cog will be fitted in, and not a ripple will disturb the industrial sea.

What would result if the Standard Oil Company should capitalize the present market value of its shares on a basis of Dollar Shares, make their corporation progressive and unlimited in capital, and issue additional shares for each dollar offered, it being understood that the money received for shares was to be used in purchasing shares of other corporations? Being progressive and unlimited in issue of shares at one dollar each, shares could never rise or fall in value. In the writer's judgment, such a proceeding would result in the very rapid absorption of industries throughout the world. It would be "World Corporation" by the Standard Oil Company.

The Standard Oil Company is an object-lesson well worth analysis and study: it embodies principles of government and industry that are worthy of imitation.

UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION.

The United States Steel Corporation employs 225,000 people, and this represents 600,000 people who are directly or indirectly dependent on wages paid by this Company. When you come to analyze this great machine, you find that it is a wonderful mechanism. Its 225,000 employees are graded in intelligence from the Presidential head down through the Board, the Managers, Superintendents, Foremen, Skilled Workers, and Laborers. In this Corporation, as in many other large corporations, favoritism does not enter into question of grading employees: efficiency, fitness, and intelligence are the qualifications that determine each individual position, therefore such corporations are in a measure operated on a plan of intellectual fitness, and to an extent its working force is positioned on a basis of equity, as is proposed for "WORLD CORPORATION." Occasionally an incompetent by some pull may slip by; but if he fails to make good, sooner

or later he will gravitate to the bottom or to some position he can fill. Taken as a whole, the United States Steel Corporation is just as careful in fitting a man to a particular position in its mechanism as in fitting the proper sizes of bolts and nuts in their train rolls or determining the right amount of carbon or silicon in their steel. In other words, no misfits are wanted anywhere.

Thus we see in United States Steel an effective mechanism, employing endless complicated machinery, transportation systems, and mining industries, in which are fitted 225,000 human parts, all graded on a basis of intellectual fitness, working in perfect harmony, whose only opportunity to rise is by increasing their intelligence, by which they incidentally increase their money value and earning power; for it must be understood that intelligence and fitness have a value, and, the more skilled an individual is in any particular work, the more he receives for his services. This is exactly the way individual fitness and position will be graded in "World Corporation."

If we consider the United States Steel Corporation from the standpoint of mechanism and pro-

ductive power, and having no outstanding shares, we have in miniature "WORLD CORPORATION"; that is, co-operation of individuals, AND THESE INDIVIDUALS GRADED BY INTELLIGENCE. When you get outside the President, Officials, Board of Directors, and the Managers, Superintendents, and Employees, who are the only ones necessary to the company's management and operation, you divide the result of labor's product with more than 400,000 people (stockholders), and you begin to wonder what these people do, or have done, to be so generously treated. In other words, stockholders are a part of tributary industry, a dead weight that labor carries on its back. The real capital invested in this business is brain and manual labor which so-called capital (money) buys at a price, and turns around and sells at a profit (the labor) by selling the goods produced by labor at an advance in price. If the stockholder did not exist as such, both the laborer and the community would benefit to the extent of the gouge, and a further benefit would accrue in that the stockholders would be compelled to become producers. "WORLD CORPORATION" proposes eventually to do away with stockholders

by creating a sinking fund with which to purchase its own shares, after which dividends will cease.

United States Steel is like a Military Organization. It has its Major General in the President, its Military Board in the Board of Directors, its Generals in the different Officers of the organization, its Captains in its Managers and Superintendents, its Lieutenants in the Foremen of Departments, and its army in the Employees. In everything but name it is Military, as everything should be that involves operations of numbers of people who are combined together for a specific purpose.

"World Corporation" is like the United States Steel Corporation, stripped of stockholders and extended to infinity, and combining in one vast organization all the people. This permits of the exploitation of industry by scientific process. It is perfectly feasible to imagine our government ordering a regiment to plant wheat in Dakota, another to mine gold at Camp Bird, another to pick oranges in California, another to plant cotton in Texas, another to survey Alaska, ALWAYS REMEMBERING THAT UNDER THE LABOR SYSTEM PROPOSED THERE WILL BE NO COMPULSION AND NO POSSI-

BILITY OF NOT GETTING ENOUGH APPLICANTS FOR LABOR TO MEET ANY DEMAND; for by the "AUTOMATIC LABOR SYSTEM," labor for any purpose must be available at a price. What our present government can do in war we can do in peace. Organized industrial armies, instead of going out to kill and destroy, will go out to produce and build up. One army is the exact complement of the other, except for the purpose organized. The laborers will be the common soldiers of the industrial armies, and they will be supervised and directed by competent officers. These armies will cover every department of industry, some moving from one part of the field of raw production to another, others being permanently established in the great manufacturing plants of the people.

ECONOMIC LAW APPLIED TO AGRICULTURE.

In the production of wheat and its distribution under our present competitive system the waste is appalling,—the farmers, the elevators, the mills, the scattered cities and towns, the commission merchants, wholesalers, retailers, bakers, and the great division of interests which entail an endless system of handling and transportation by railroad cars, steam and canal boats, by horses and wagons, and the endless tributary system of insurance, law and banking, and the world-wide network of confusion, loss, and extravagance, to all of which tribute must be paid by every pound of wheat before we get bread to eat. Under "WORLD CORPORATION" there will be no handling of products more than absolutely necessary between the wheat field and the table. We will calculate the necessities of the people and take the path of least resistance in meeting these necessities, thereby

reducing the machinery of production and distribution to its most economic point.

There are now upwards of seven million farms in the United States, with an average of five people on each farm, or thirty-five million in all. Of this number about ten million are actually employed in field work, AND THEY ARE ONLY EMPLOYED ABOUT FOUR MONTHS IN THE YEAR. During EIGHT months these farmers are confined to odd work about the farm, waiting for crops to grow or killing time through the long dreary winters.

Under "WORLD CORPORATION" farm labor to the number of five million organized into armies, and moved in companies and detachments under the supervision of skilled agriculturists, directed from the Central Bureau, will cover the whole agricultural field, and produce in products many times the amount now produced by thirty-five million people isolated on farms. Under "WORLD CORPORATION" there will be no cities and towns in the agricultural sections to be maintained, and their cost will be saved. Cities and towns tributary to farming sections under the present system, which equal in population the whole farm

population, are an overhead burden upon products produced.

It is only necessary in imagination to wipe a town off the map to prove that it is only a tributary part of industry. The farmer could produce just as much without the town; and, if he could skip all intermediate grafters and jump direct to the consumer, and in return get back other products on a basis of equity, he could produce enough by his own labor in one season to keep him in luxury many years of his life.

Under "WORLD CORPORATION" agriculture will become a science. North America and the rest of the world will be a field to be exploited systematically and with intelligence. Every square mile of territory will be known, the quality of its soil and the products for which it is best adapted will be scientifically studied and utilized by the agricultural department, to give the greatest possible returns. Progress and success in agriculture does not depend on the manual labor employed, but upon the intelligence displayed in producing quality and yield, and in the knowledge of soil, climate, environment, and tools and methods used.

Under "World Corporation" wheat will be planted in enormous tracts, in locations best adapted for growing same; and, by the elimination of small farms and small fields and the passing away of the farm fence, machinery of large capacity and great accomplishment will be possible, thus saving time and labor in accomplishing results and in gathering and shipping wheat to its destination. It will be found an economy to project railroads direct into the enormous fields, and the wheat will be loaded and transported direct to the city or cities of the people. That which applies to wheat as an economic feature in production and distribution will apply to every other product.

Military methods applied to agriculture means bodies or groups of individuals directed in their labor by those experienced and high up in this great Department of Industry,—men who have attained positions in the industrial field analogous to officers in the army. Such an army will go into the field fully equipped with its railroad trains, carrying all the machinery and tools required in their particular field of labor, and food and sleeping

accommodations necessary to care for each individual. Under this system an army could be organized to plant a million acres of wheat in less than ten days, if properly equipped and handled, and, when considered from a business standpoint, this is not a visionary view of farming: it is what a practical business man would do if he had the power to direct the energies of the people and controlled the land in the United States. He would first survey his lands and secure expert and scientific knowledge in regard to soils and climates. When this was done, he would select his lands for wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, cotton, oranges, grapes, apples, etc., and at the proper season send his armies or groups of laborers under proper supervision into the sections where work was to be done, and from time to time, as different steps were needed to be taken, other groups or armies would follow, until harvest time, when the crops would be gathered and sent direct to storehouses of the people. This is how a business man would exploit farming in America. There is nothing wonderful or strange about this. It is a simple business proposition. It does not require knowledge beyond that which

we now have. It is simply a different way to farm—a better way. It is "WORLD CORPORATION."

Because farming has always been a go-as-you-please, brainless proposition, scattering the people of the earth broadcast without design or purpose, is it any reason why we should continue in the same rut? If it is more economical and better to Corporate,—why not do it?

Under "WORLD CORPORATION" the farm, the town, and the city, as we know them, will pass out of existence, and the people will gradually begin to gravitate to one great living centre, from which armies of workers will be constantly coming and going, covering every part of the world, remaining only so long in any particular field as the labor demanded required.

Under "WORLD CORPORATION" the farmer, the miner, and others moving in armies over the earth will be able-bodied young men, and the women and children and men of middle age and maturity will be living in the great city—the heart of the world, whose every beat will mean progress, and whose arteries extending through the whole world

system will send life to every part and bring in return all the material gifts of a boundless nature, a fitting reward for man's intelligence and recognition of Economic Law.

A PREDICTION.

The absorption of industry by Corporation is increasing rapidly in the United States, and every year it compounds in ratio of speed and magnitude of interests brought under control. There are reasons for this. The larger a corporation grows and the more extensive its operations, the greater becomes its economic power over industries in competition with it. Sooner or later these industries, crowded to the wall, are compelled to seek absorption into the greater corporation through fear of total annihilation. If they resist too long, their opportunity passes and never comes again. Any industry divided into many competitive parts is extravagant and wasteful, when contrasted with the same industry under corporate control. Take, for instance, the Grocery Trade of the United States, which is in three great divisions,—Manufacturing, Wholesale Stores, and Retail Stores. The waste of this system is so enormous and its machinery so

intricate that the consolidation and corporation of fifty of the largest manufacturing corporations that are now contributing to the Grocery Trade would permit of an economy so great by the forming of a chain of Retail Grocery Stores in the cities and towns of this country, that the Grocery Trade as now conducted would be absolutely destroyed: the wholesale grocer would pass out of existence, and a majority of the retailers would be forced to the wall. This condition also applies to hardware. Only twenty-five of the largest manufacturers of shelf hardware need be taken into a consolidation, to control absolutely the hardware trade of America. The wholesale trade would be side-tracked, and the retail shops be compelled to come into the consolidation or be destroyed by competition. The possibility of such consolidation seems remote to those interested, but the day is fast approaching when corporation will enter every field. THE LAW OF ECONOMIC GRAVITATION MUST BE RECKONED WITH, NONE CAN ESCAPE IT. The outcome is not dependent on individuals, but upon a force that is driving men before it.

Ten years will see the more important lines of

retail business under absolute corporate control throughout the United States,—*i.e.*, Dry Goods, Groceries, Drugs, Hardware, Stationery, Meats, Fruits, Tobacco, etc.,—and these in turn will be absorbed by each other.

If word should be sent broadcast that some of our great promoters and financiers, who in themselves and their following control millions, were contemplating the absorption of twenty-five or fifty of the more important manufacturing industries that contribute to the Grocery Trade, with the idea of forming a chain of retail distributing stores throughout the United States (without giving the name of any manufacturing plant they had in view), the applicants for absorption would be far in excess of necessary requirement to give a complete variety of goods belonging to the Grocery Trade. The promoters could pick and choose whom they would absorb and the price they would pay; for any far-seeing Board of Directors of any Manufacturing Plant would understand the precarious nature of their position, were they left out of the combination. Consolidation of the Grocery Trade is much easier to carry out than was the formation

of the Steel Trust. IT DOES NOT REQUIRE THE PURCHASE OR ABSORPTION OF THE RETAIL STORES OR THE WHOLESALE STORE. The absorption of the more prominent manufacturing plants of different products, whose goods are advertised and known and whose reputation is established, would be all that would be necessary to give the retail shops of the corporation a complete line. Any one familiar with the Grocery Trade can run over in mind fifty that would cover the whole field. Add to these the direct importation of such foreign goods as were in demand, purchased in such quantities as would insure the lowest cost.

The invasion of the Grocery Field is near at hand. Its consolidation offers too tempting a profit to promoters to be left for long in its present divided state. Already the Tobacco Field is covered, and the Drug Trade in New York is rapidly being absorbed into great corporations. The ordinary retailer cannot compete with these great and growing combinations of capital. The larger they grow, the further they reach out and absorb. They sell their goods cheaper, and the public will go where it gets the most for its money. The economies of

large corporations are enormous and their profits in proportion. They limit their dividends, and their surplus is used to broaden their field of operations. Stockholders in large successful corporations make profits more from the increasing value of their shares than from profits paid in dividends on original investments.

There is no way to stop the consolidation of industry, no law that can stand as a dam for any length of time and hold back the economic force of centralization by corporation And it would be the crime of the century to enact an obstruction law if it were possible, for in Corporation we have discovered the open sesame to a system based on science, which must eventually bring all industry under comprehensive management and control.

COMPETITION FOR WEALTH IS CRIME.

When we consider the terrible social and industrial conditions through which mankind has struggled upward,—the groping in the dark, century after century, for an outlet from the conditions under which he lived, the incessant civil war for existence and bread,—the wonder is, not that man is as bad as he is, but that he is as good as we find him.

Man is naturally honest and inherently progressive; but his struggle for life's necessities and wealth has brought to the surface every evil passion and supplied him with every incentive to crime. Selfishness, under our system, is the corner-stone of success; and, no matter what a man's outward seeming may be, in order to win he must be cold-blooded and heartless, and a criminal in whatever path he follows, for selfishness and crime are inseparable.

All crime, all vicious and immoral tendency, has its cause, birth, growth, and propagation in the selfish foundation of our system, and man's degeneracy is a direct consequence. The writer wishes to emphasize in the strongest possible language these great truths, ALL crimes, ALL immoral tendencies, ARE ATTRIBUTABLE, AND CAN BE DIRECTLY TRACED, TO OUR COMPETITIVE SYSTEM, AND,—WE CAN WIPE OUT ALL CRIME BY CHANGING THE SYSTEM.

As soon as you inoculate a nation with the virus of selfishness, by adopting competition for wealth as a basis of industry, and make individual welfare dependent upon cunning, trickery, lying, cheating, false witness, bribery, and all manner of deception, just so quickly do you turn every individual into a brute. The necessities and luxuries of life become the spoils of civil war in which each individual is set against every other individual. In this battle families become estranged, friends become enemies, and nations war with each other. In this struggling Inferno crime has its birth, men sell their honor for gold, and women barter their virtue.

Individually man only differs in degree and direc-

tion of development one from the other, and in every instance he would be honest and progressive if he had a chance; but in this war for life's necessities millions are trampled under foot and compelled to resort to any means to live. As a result, the law of survival of the fittest does not apply. Its place is taken by the law of cause and effect, which, under a competitive system, operates to have those survive who have the least humanity and the most brute. How could it be otherwise? Does not individual competition for wealth offer a premium on selfishness, and, with selfish desire dominating the mind, is crime far off?

Our present Government is founded on constitutional laws, MADE TO FIT AN INDIVIDUAL COMPETITIVE SYSTEM FOR WEALTH, and boiled down to a few words,—these are the laws: "You are born free and equal. Go out and fight for your bread, and God save those who can't fight. You can have all the land and all the material wealth in the world if you are strong enough and smart enough to get it." Is it possible to believe that justice can spring from such laws, that from such a foundation we can build a superstructure of honesty and virtue? Our

present system is cold, heartless, debasing, and animal in all its features. It breeds crime, misery, unhappiness, and sorrow, and fills our insane asylums, jails, penitentiaries, and almshouses with its victims, and lowers the best of us to the instincts of the jackal, with cruelty in our eyes, sensuality in our features, and our jaws dripping with warm blood. It is a wonderful system,—wonderful in the range and variety of crime and misery turned out of its hopper. Have you the courage to stand with "World Corporation" and fight this system, with the certainty of emancipation,—not the emancipation of a race, but the emancipation of All Humanity?

PART FOUR

THE OPEN DOOR

A THOUGHT.

"WORLD CORPORATION" will result in a new civilization, new in every part of its structure of mind and matter. The whole aspect of nature will assume new meanings and ends, for it will be seen by new senses of interpretation. With our present individual knowledge, we cannot conceive it; or, if we could, we would not believe it possible.

ENTHUSIASM.

Who is there wise enough to predict what will result after "World Corporation" has been launched, after the people realize what its success will mean, what the outcome will be! Who can foresee to what degree of enthusiasm the people will rise in their desire and hope for emancipation! Man is emotional, and quickly carried forward upon waves of popular excitement; and it is these great tidal waves of emotion that mark the revolutionary changes throughout history. The gradual growth of a thought, an idea which has within it a germ of human progress, finds its culmination in emotion, and change is brought about quickly and decisively.

The thought that humanity is on the borderland of a new system, a new epoch-making period of the world's history, is spreading from mind to mind, and rapidly changing preconceived ideas of life and man's relation to man and to nature. The

fever of excitement is already beginning to course through the veins, and only waits on conviction to burst into flame.

The elimination of competition by the centralization of industry into Corporations and Trusts, and its resulting economies, has set the individual to thinking. He begins to doubt his old belief that competition is necessary to progress: he asks himself questions and seeks the answers in his own mind, and, when these answers are not forthcoming, he asks others. Discussions are heard on every hand in regard to corporations and trusts, and newspapers and magazines are largely devoted to this same subject. All are asking: What is the outcome of this evolution that is taking place? What is a Corporation? What is a Trust? Are they not miniature corporate governments of capital and individuals? And gradually the thought begins to dawn,—the thought which is going to rise to a culminating point within the next few years, and carry men off their feet; which will crowd out every selfish idea,—THE THOUGHT THAT THE EMANCIPATION OF THE HUMAN RACE IS IN OUR HANDS. By a single stroke humanity can change a system

of extravagance, disorder, injustice, and crime into one of order, equity and virtue. Nothing stands in the way; for where is there any difference between the control of a part of industry by a few individuals and the control of all industry by all? This is the thought that will be acted upon: this is the thought that will make men forget self and pour their minds and wealth with equal prodigality into the treasury of "World Corporation."

Enthusiasm is the foundation of power which centralizes force and destroys every barrier between itself and its purpose. It makes an army out of scattered parts. It leads to "World Corporation."

METROPOLIS.

"World Corporation" must gradually centralize the divided manufacturing industries of North America at one centre. This is not a question for argument, but a fact. There may be industries, which, because of their peculiar nature and requirements as to climatic conditions and environment, must be located at points best adapted to their needs; but of such there will be few when compared with the great mass of industries that will gravitate to one centre. The same law which centralizes and brings together the scattered parts of a particular industry when brought under Corporate Control, applies to the centralization of all plants of industry when brought under control of "World Corporation." This means the building of a central city, for we cannot maintain and keep intact the present cities and towns if we withdraw from them the present manufacturing industries and the

scattered farming interests which are the very foundation of their existence. There will be ports of entry in various parts of the world, and beautiful cities for rest, recreation, health, and pleasure, wherever the natural surroundings and climatic conditions are an attraction; but the real home of the people will be where the activities of life and the seat of learning are centred.

Scattered cities and towns are parts of a competitive system, and, like scattered plants of industry, they are wasteful and cannot be retained under a corporate system. When manufacturing begins to centralize and the control of the agricultural field and field of raw production come under the direction of the Corporate Mind, the people will begin to gravitate to the industrial centre and the great Metropolis will be born. Acquisition of the agricultural field and its organization will be in direct line with control of manufacturing, and organization, or army methods, in the field of agriculture will take the place of the present divided system, movements of these organized bodies being directed from the Central City. This means the depopulation of all cities and towns that are depend-

ent on, and tributary to, farming sections. Thus scattered cities and towns will disappear, for there are very few buildings in America that will long survive after they are deserted.

When we speak of ninety per cent. waste, it will be better understood when centralization of the people and industry by Corporation, into one or a few cities, is considered in contrast with the maintenance of fifty thousand cities, towns, and villages scattered over the continent, which entails so much waste of energy in keeping them in repair and in the handling and distribution of products. Ninety per cent. of our present industrial plant is tributary growth that contributes nothing to actual necessary industry, but multiplies the cost of necessary products to consumers ten times. In this plant, consisting of thousands of cities and towns and millions of small stores, factories, mills, and workshops, there is no co-ordination of parts, no predetermined purpose, and each individual is a go-as-you-please entity. It must be so under a competitive system, for there is nothing to hold people together, no means of determining the wants of the people or supplying such

wants: in consequence of this, our whole industrial system is chaos.

It was not the Author's intention to attempt a picture of "World Corporation" as it might be when the people had attained control of the world's assets, and the rearrangement of the machine of industry had begun. His reason for not desiring to do so was because it would be a speculative individual idea, and give an opening for unfair criticism, and, again, because a single intelligence cannot grasp or picture by words, even in faint degree, the possibilities of a World Corporate Mind.

A World's Fair is the co-operation of Nations, States, Cities, and Individuals for the purpose of representing man's intellectual and material progress. The whole is carried forward on a co-operative plan, by which all parts are blended together in harmonious relation, the idea aimed at being to centralize and show in miniature the progress man has made in the arts, sciences, mechanics, and invention, thereby disseminating knowledge to the mass of individuals, and raising the general average of intelligence. Individual exhibitors undoubtedly have the ulterior motive of private gain in thus

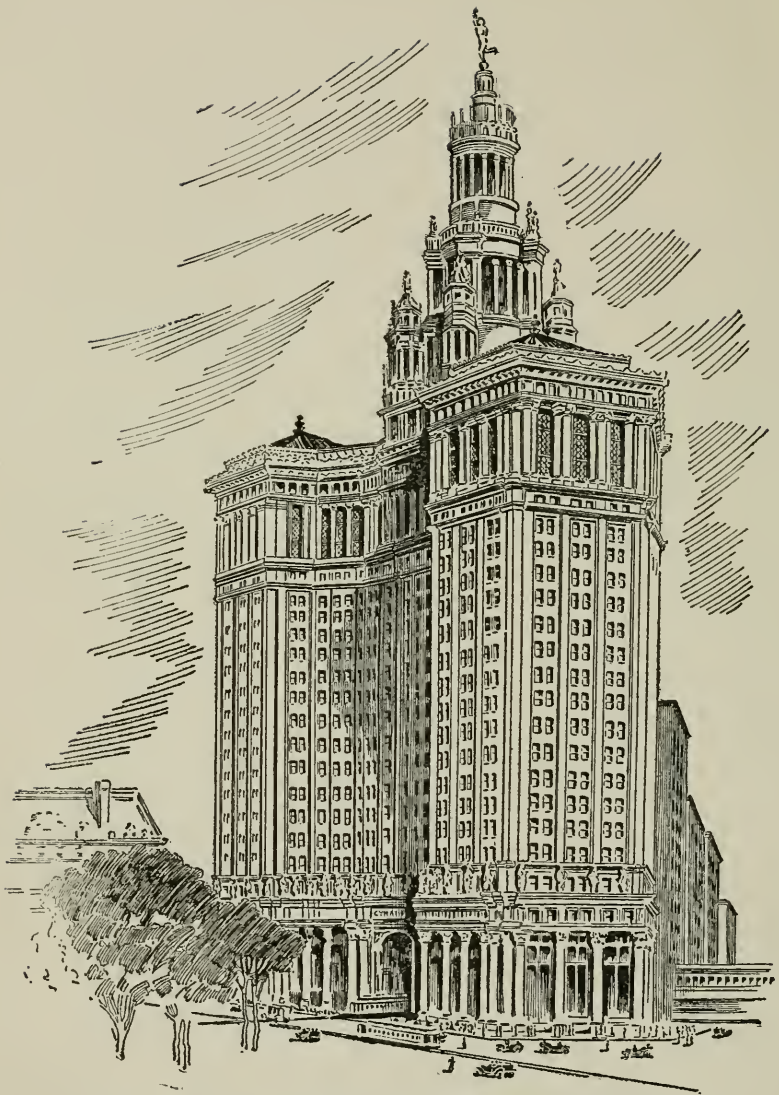
bringing before the visiting public their products; but the exhibition, as a whole, is educational and impersonal, and carried forward upon the supposition that it will promote progress.

The White City in Chicago in 1893 was materialized into life from a Corporate Mind, made up of a few individual minds. Though designed for temporary purpose and constructed of wood and plaster, it was a wonderful conception of architecture, art, and beauty that brings forcibly to mind the possibilities of a World Corporate Mind building a city and home for the people,—not a city of wood and plaster for temporary use, but a city built for permanency and made beautiful because it was to be the home of the people.

Our present knowledge and our present tools are all we need to build a city to accommodate all the people on this continent, that would be beyond the imagination of any mind in the world; for such a city would embody the best imaginings and ideals of millions of people working in harmony with a common purpose in view.

Such a city would draw upon all the science, art, and engineering talent of the world, and the knowl-

edge accumulated would be sifted and refined by the Corporate Mind, adopting always the best, until the city as a whole and in every minute detail combined the most progressive ideas of man. Every building, for whatever purpose designed, would be a sparkling gem set in a diadem of gems, each standing alone, separate and distinct, an exponent of architectural progress and artistic beauty. As I see these buildings, they are small cities in themselves, accommodating in comfort and happiness thousands of individuals, containing all the conveniences and luxuries of the most advanced conception of home life, but with the absence of that part of home life which entails care, worry, and anxiety. FOOD OF EVERY KIND, SCIENTIFICALLY PREPARED AND SERVED, WOULD BE A PART OF THE INDUSTRIAL SYSTEM OF "WORLD CORPORATION," AND ALL THE LABOR INCIDENT THERETO WOULD BE SUPPLIED AND MAINTAINED BY "WORLD CORPORATION" UNDER ITS GENERAL SYSTEM OF LABOR ALREADY DESCRIBED. The building of such a city is simply the extension of the same economic idea that induces a manufacturer to abandon a badly located, old, worn-out plant, machinery and build-



The New Municipal Building now Nearing Completion in New York City.

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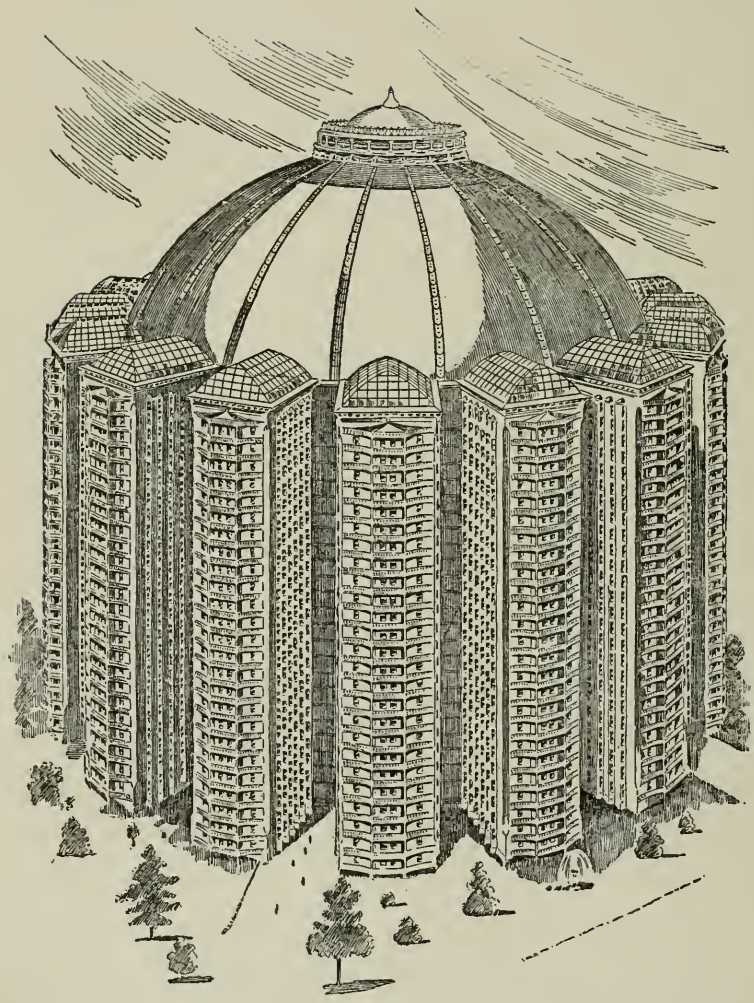
ings, and build a modern, up-to-date plant in a good location. It may seem like a waste to abandon the old plant, but in reality it is a great gain. In New York City at the present time a new municipal building is being constructed which, it is said, will accommodate eight thousand people in its offices. This building is built by the co-operative effort of the people and paid for by the people. What it is possible for the people to do through its municipal government in New York for accommodating eight thousand employees, it is possible for the people to do in the building of home structures under "World Corporation." It would only take ten thousand buildings, holding ten thousand people each, to accommodate one hundred million people. Under our present system it requires 50,000 scattered cities, towns, and villages to accommodate between eighty and ninety million. If the reader will contrast the economic, mechanical, and sanitary perfection of a building holding ten thousand people such as described, with a town of ten thousand population, under the present system, he will get some idea of the wonderful utility and economy of the system proposed. Then, if he

will contrast the economic perfection of a city containing ten thousand of these perfect buildings and their possible automatic and mechanical system of distribution, with the scattered fifty thousand cities and towns and their intricate system of distribution, he will be able to understand some of the ninety per cent. loss under competition. Would it not be worth while, even to the wealthy class, to give up time and money in order to forward the building of this city? Would it not be a period of interest in the history of the world that would make the blood race through one's veins with pleasure and excitement,—a period in advance of all past periods and in advance of any period of the future, because it would mark a turning point in the history of man? To see this city rise like a beautiful picture sentient with life, reflecting the very essence of progress in its embodiment would make life worth living. As I see this city, it radiates in all directions from a centre,—the great "WORLD CORPORATE CONGRESS." Around this great Congressional Building, but distant from it, would be the circle of Administration Buildings, each Administration Building specializing one of the great

divisions of industry. The next circle would contain the great Chemical Laboratories and buildings of Technical and Experimental Science and Research, which would cover every field of human endeavor in its effort to understand nature, nature's laws, and the combinations of material substances and their relation to each other.

The next circle would be the great Manufacturing Industries; then the circle of Warehouses of the people, for there would be no stores; then Educational Buildings, Art Buildings, Museums, Nurseries, etc.; then the homes of the people radiating outward in every direction.

This construction of a city permits of a most economic system of transportation from any part to the centre, where all the activities of the people are located, also for convenient distribution of products outward from the centre to the great home buildings. The water, sewage, and transportation systems SHOULD BE ABOVE GROUND, and means provided for the protection of individuals from weather or climatic conditions, when moving from one part of the city to another. Both of these objects could be met by the construction of two



Plan of Building shown by the Author in the "Human Drift," Published in 1894.

open chambers throughout the length and breadth of the city, the lower chamber to be used for the water system, sewage system, electric wires, and the transportation system; the upper would be the means of intercommunication of the people in moving from building to building or throughout the city. The transportation system of the lower chamber would provide the means of distribution of incoming raw materials to the mills and factories, the incoming products of consumption, and the systems whereby food and other products were distributed to residential buildings of the city. All parts of this city would be lighted, heated, and its machinery, elevators, and transportation systems operated by electricity from a central power plant. The upper or outdoor platform above the chambers would have depressions or pits made of steel and lined with concrete supported on steel foundations. These depressions would take up all the outdoor space between buildings, except such as was utilized for walks and roadways, and, in many instances, be several acres in extent, at least ten feet in depth, and filled with prepared earth. The whole outdoor part of the upper platform would

thus be made into a beautiful park system with avenues, roads, and walks lined with trees, and lawns made into gardens dotted with beds of flowering plants and shrubs. In this park system would be the buildings of the city, each standing separate and apart in its setting of nature, a gem of architecture and art.

These homes of the people would be real homes, not hotels or apartments as we understand such, and would combine everything for comfort, economy, convenience, and freedom from care that a Corporate Intelligence could think of. Light, air, and roomy expanse would be the first consideration, and their only likeness to our modern apartments would be that individual homes would be parts of vast structures operated on the plan of most advanced modern hotel methods, the service throughout being maintained as a department of the "Automatic Labor System."

The location selected by the Author for this city is that portion of the United States and Canada surrounding Niagara Falls, for there does not appear another spot in the world so well adapted to a large and increasing population. Such a city

requires an inexhaustible supply of pure water, and we have it here in the great Watershed that feeds Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, and Erie, whose waters find their outlet over Niagara Falls into Lake Ontario,—330 feet below Lake Erie,—and from Lake Ontario to the Ocean by way of St. Lawrence River.

By striking a circle at Buffalo of forty miles radius, as shown on the accompanying map, a territory is outlined that is perfectly adapted to the needs of a great city: first, because the water supply is inexhaustible, and flows uncontaminated from the Great Lakes; second, because the city lies from one to three hundred feet above Lake Ontario, which would give a perfect system of drainage and sewage; and, third, because the difference between the level of Lake Erie and the level of Lake Ontario is 330 feet. The difference in level of these two lakes and the amount of water now passing through Niagara River means millions of horse power, every pound of which could be harnessed and used in the great city. The plan proposed is to direct the water of the four upper lakes in its course to Lake Ontario (now forming Niagara River) through

Map of that portion of New York State and Canada surrounding Niagara Falls and Buffalo, showing the narrow neck of land between Lakes Erie and Ontario (the location of proposed pipe lines for power), the distance across being only twenty-five miles. The water level of Erie being 330 feet above Ontario.

canals or conduits across the narrow neck of land lying between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, which is 20 to 25 miles wide. Welland Canal is now operated across this neck by a series of locks. Water directed through canals or series of conduits would utilize the power of the water now going through Niagara River, and even the water used in the city for domestic purposes would render up a tribute of hundreds of thousands of horse power in its discharge as sewage or waste into Lake Ontario.

How long would it take to build the city, and could we afford to build it? These questions are important, but the answers are dependent upon how much embellishment we are willing to dispense with, in order to save time and labor. It could not be expected that we should arrive at as beautiful a concept in attempting to do the work in a few years that should have taken a hundred. If we sacrifice embellishment to a future time and content ourselves with putting up steel and reinforced concrete structures, we could put up ten thousand buildings for the homes of one hundred million people, in ten years at most. To put up as many such buildings per year as we desired, would simply

mean a multiplication of the labor and material used in erecting the new municipal building in New York. One thousand structures per year would give us ten thousand in ten years, and these would accommodate one hundred million people.

It should be possible to erect one of these buildings in a year with five thousand workmen. If so, it would require five million workmen to complete one thousand buildings per year, and ten years to complete ten thousand, sufficient to care for one hundred million people. In addition to this it might take five million more workmen during that period to erect the Hall of Congress, the Administration Buildings, Departments of Industry, Educational Buildings, Manufacturing Establishments, Power System, Transportation, Telegraph, Telephone System, Lighting, Water Supply, Sewage Systems, etc.

In considering question of cost, it is not necessary to figure in dollars, but in labor; for we would have millions of men to employ who are now non-producers. It would cost no more to supply these millions of men with food, clothing, and habitation than it does now. It would simply mean that

labor in building the city and its industrial buildings would be paid for in dollars or units of labor, or in shares of "World Corporation," AND THESE WOULD TAKE THE PLACE OF THE DOLLARS NOW BEING PAID TO PEOPLE IN UNPRODUCTIVE CHANNELS. In one case you would have at the end of ten years the most beautiful city and industrial plant the world has ever seen. On the other hand, you must pay out the same money to a non-producing class, and at the end of ten years your money is spent and nothing to show for it, except an aggravated picture of the Hell we are now living in.

OMEGA.

"World Corporation" means the absolute emancipation and freedom of woman. All that woman has attempted to do for centuries to throw off the yoke of man's dominion will be accomplished at a single stroke; for it must be self-evident that under "World Corporation," where intelligence is the only factor that determines position in the corporate body, sex cannot be considered without arbitrary laws and the destruction of the equitable basis of adjustment. Woman, under "World Corporation," and under its Labor System, will have the same right as man to enter any department of industry which she is capable of filling. It is true, however, that under the refining influences of "World Corporation" and the absence of those features of our present system, which destroy the true feminine qualities of mind, that woman from choice will confine her industrial labor to avenues of feminine character, such as education, art, and the sciences, as distinguished from the rougher fields of labor.

Under "World Corporation" man and woman will be free and equal for the first time in the history of the world. From birth to old age each will follow their path of inclination,—an open path, as broad and free as though it were trod by no other individual,—and the whole world will lend itself to their progress. Each will be accountable to the Corporation alone; no individual will be master; no individual can bar the way. As they advance, every door will open to the pass-word "Intelligence"; and the desire to acquire knowledge and rise to places of preferment in the Corporate Body will supply every incentive to ambition and intellectual competitive effort.

What might we not hope for if our great philanthropists and our self-sacrificing givers, of whom the world has millions, in greater or less degree, were to pass through this door of "World Corporation" and invite others to enter? Think for a moment what influence their actions would have upon the decision and actions of others. Under such conditions confidence in "World Corporation" would rise to compelling force, and man would be emancipated within the hour. It might take time to complete the evolution, but the emancipation

would be now, for fear would die when we could see the end. There is nothing to fear: man can suffer no deprivation or want in the great evolution. THE SAME PRODUCTIVE FORCE MUST STILL EXIST, and production must multiply many fold when the stream of unproductive labor is turned into productive channels.

"WORLD CORPORATION" stands forth the champion of equity and justice in accord with Economic Law. Its birth must, and ever will, determine the great dividing line between the reign of brute and the reign of soul. It is the triumph of mind over matter and the birth of divinity in man. Who can conceive of the wonderful possibilities of untrammelled ambition and the unfolding of the human mind under a corporate system! Life will be worth living. Heaven will be on earth, and God will reign in the heart of every individual and find expression through the great Corporate Soul. Such is "WORLD CORPORATION," such is the world which is ours for the asking. It is not a vision of the future, it is a vision of now. It is at our very door, and the door is open. The dawn of a new era streams across the threshold and lights the pathway of the future.

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